The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 12,268 New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	30th Mar.
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
B. M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
** SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates:—March 24th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BORMIDA	..	,,	29th Mar. 1888.
BISAGNO	...	,,	21st April 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c.. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	C. Sbutega	3,500	550	1st April.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550	25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	2?th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	S. Beer	25th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Harris	3550	480	4th April
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	19th ,,
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 21, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th March, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd April, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th March, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 16th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th April, at noon.

S. S. Kerbela 1978 ,, ...on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmugao every SATURDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO for Bombay every WEDNESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

			Rs.	
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs.	15	0
Do.	Second Class	,,	7	8
Do.	Deck without diet	,,	1	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 29, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400	30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3500	400	15th May
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S. Millard	3600	400	13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. WERNETH HALL	A.B. McDougall	4100	500	15th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	30th ,,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	26th June

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 27, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE POCKET TOOL CASE.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.

THIS neat little Case contains Button Hook, Screw Driver, Gimlet, and Corkscrew, all made of Fine Steel and fitting into one hanple ; size, when closed, 3" × 1".

Price Rs. 5-4 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' TRAVELLING COMPANIONS.

IN best quality Morocco Leather, fitted with Fine Scissors, Knife, Nail Trimmer, Stiletto, Crochet Hook, Cotton, Needles, Thimble, Wax, Court Plaster, Looking Glass in Lid, and Receptacle for Buttons, &c., &c. ; size, when closed, 7½" × 5½" + 2".

Price, Rs. 18 each.

Do. Do. in best quality Morrocco Leather fitted with Finest Scissors, Button-hook, Stiletto, Crochet-hook Needles, Cotton, Thimble, Wax, Court Plaster, Looking Glass in Lid, and Receptacle for Buttons, &c., &c., ; size when closed, 6" by 4½" 2".

Price, Rs. 13-8 each.

POCKET TRAVELLING COMPANIONS.
POCKET HOUSEWIFES.
POCKET CASES OF SCISSORS, &c.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES,

IN Sterling Silver, Crocodile Hide, Russia and Morocco Leathers, Calf, Pigskin, Lizard Skin, Tortoise Shell, and Solid Saddle Leather.

&c., &c., &c.

CIGAR CASES

In Russia and Morocco Leathers, in many different Designs.

From Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 15 each.

In Tortoise Shell, neatly inlaid with Silver.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 22-8 each.

In Real Crocodile Hide, with Sterling Silver "Hall Marked" Mounts.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.

In Calf, with stout Frames.

From Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.

In Solid Saddle Leather, in a variety of different Shapes and Sizes.

From Re. 1 to Rs. 4-8.

CIGARETTE CASES.

In Russia and Morocco Leather, in very many new Designs.

From Rs. 4 to Rs. 9 each.

In Real Crocodile Hide, with Sterling Silver "Hall Marked" Mounts.

From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 20.

In Calf, the latest Novelties.

From Rs, 4-8 to Rs. 7.

In Solid Saddle Leather, in a great variety of different Shapes and Sizes.

From Re. 1-4 to Rs. 2-4 each.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
IN STERLING SILVER.

Cigar Case, from Rs. 68 to Rs. 125.
Cigarette Case, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90.

THE NEW COMBINED CIGARETTE CASE AND TOBACCO POUCH.

Size and Shape of an ordinary Cigarette Case with a partition for Cigarettes on one side, and a covered Receptacle for the Tobacco on the other; made in Fancy Leathers, with strong Nickel Frames.

Rs. 4 and Rs. 7 each.

FANCY NOTE CASES,
FANCY PURSES,
&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the informatoin of theprevious week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year includi postage.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

THE great success attending the introduction of this Fine Spirit into the Indian Market is a sufficient indication of its quality.

CASH. per doz. Rs.	as.				CASH. per doz. Rs.	as
22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky ...	22	8

Is a blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky ...	22	8

The cream of Scotch Whiskies, softened and matured by Age.

22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky ...	22	8

Pure and wholesome, Guaranteed to be distilled from the best malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky ...	22	8

Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky ...	22	8

Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky ...	22	8

The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the brand.

22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky ...	22	8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky ...	22	8

Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

22	8	... Treacher's	... GLENLIVET	... Whisky ...	22	8

Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOARD-SHIP CHAIRS!!

OF Best ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, made of BEECHWOOD with cane back and seat, and strong screw bolts throughout,

Without Arms.	With Arms.	With Arms and Leg Rest.
Rs. 9-8.	Rs. 12-8.	Rs. 13-8.

THE SANDRINGHAM CHAIR.

A very superior Folding Chair, made of best stained Beechwood with Brussel's Carpet back and seat ; when closed it can be placed under a carriage seat............ Rs. 12-8

THE LAWN-TENNIS CHAIR.

Made of strong Beechwood with carpet seat. These fold into a very small compass and are valuable to travellers .... Rs. 5

And other kinds which can be seen at our

WELL-KNOWN WAREHOUSE.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
Established in 1870. BOMBAY. Established in 1870

LADIES PROCEEDING TO EUROPE. SPECIAL FACILITIES

FOR obtaining entire TRAVELLING OUTFITS reliable in FASHION, FIT, and QUALITY, and MODERATE in PRICE, equalling in all respects those supplied by the best WEST-END LONDON HOUSES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.

APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

EAST STREET,
POONA.

P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY.
SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino ......from	24	0	,,
Summer Merino ......,,	27	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear) ......from	39	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool ......from	45	0	,,
Lace Balbriggan ......,,	24	0	,,

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants ......from	16	8	,,
Gauze Merino, spliced seats ......from	36	0	,,

	Rs.	a.	
Summer Merino spliced seats ....from	39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats ......from	42	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool ......,,	48	0	,,
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats ......from	27	0	,,

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs specially made and adapted for the Indian climat from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.

Have the pleasure to intimate to their
CONSTITUENTS and the PUBLIC
that they have opened a BRANCH at
BYCULLA BRIDGE,
BOMBAY.
(Opposite the Railway Station.)

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully prepared by experienced men.
TOILET REQUISITES of every description.
PROVISIONS AND STORES of the most recent importation.
TEAS, the choicest growth, from the most celebrated plantations.
WINES AND SPIRITS, from the most noted producers.
ÆRATED WATERS—"Crisp" Superior, Pure and Sparkling.

ALSO

GLASS and CROCKERY, STOVES, CUTLERY and HOUSEHOLD NECESSARIES of every description, TRAVELLERS' and VOYAGERS' Requisities and CAMP FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATE, STATIONERY in great variety, GYMKHANA KIT ARTISTS' MATERIALS, and a choice collection of FANCY and PRESENTATION ARTICLES.

Any article not found in Stock will be procured from the FORT at short notice.

We trust this will obviate the inconvenience so often complained of by our friends residing in that neighbourhood of having to send all the way to our FORT Establishment in the

NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.
(Opposite the Bombay Club.)

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A HANDSOME and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A stylish and light new MAIL-PHAETON, with lady's folding steps, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A fresh supply of our best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin-seated Ladies' Saddle, complete with improved balance strap and Victoria iron. And best double Bridle complete, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES, belonging to a gentleman.

An European-built Sociable or a double-seated ICTORIA, with a pair of well-matched young bay hungarian horses and a set of harness complete.

Also one DOG-CART with a strong and fast trotting BAY pony and harness complete—both the property of F. Stockinger, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 30th instant, to MONDAY, 2nd April, 1888, both days inclusive, for the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN MACDONALD" ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th March, 1888.

NOTICE.
B. N. RAILWAY.

WANTED, a HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, on a salary of Rs. 200.

Applicant must be experienced in drawing and in the management of a drawing Office.

Applications with testimonials to be addressed to

T. R. WYNNE,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Nagpur, 24th March, 1888.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the construction of a COTTON GODOWN at the Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Mills, at 2 o'clock on the 2nd April, 1888.

Plans and specifications shall be seen, and forms of tenders given at the office of the undersigned, Apollo Street, No. 27, during office hours on week days.

No Tender shall be received, unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

PRANLAL KAHANDAS JOSHIPARH, L.C.E.,
Bombay, 29th March, 1888.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ
કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 14th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1888, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Goculdass Narronjee as Director in the room of Mr. Vullubdass Waljee, deceased.

4th. To appoint auditors for the year 1888, and to fix their remuneration, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Tribhovandass Venidass as auditor in the room of Mr. Choonilal Ichharam, deceased.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th March to 14th April, 1888, both days inclusive.

A NEW FEEDING BOTTLE.

EVERYONE who knows the difficulty of bringing up a little infant by hand, the constant diarrhœas, vomitings, and other ills that bottle-fed children are heirs to, will welcome with gratitude the new "Thermo-Safeguard Feeding-bottle" just patented. This bottle really fulfils the object at which it aims, and with its help only a very stupid mother or nurse could possibly mismanage the feeding of the little one. One of the chief sources of infantile disease is overfeeding, and this is frequently brought about by the nurse being ignorant of the real amount of food which the child is allowed to swallow. A lady of my acquaintance lost her child obviously from indigestion, although the doctor pronounced the disease mysterious. On making a few inquiries as to the way the child had been fed, the mother said as an instance of its healthiness that when she had put enough food for two meals into the bottle, the baby had actually taken the whole at once. It must be remembered that infants have no knowledge of how much food is good for them, and the quantity must therefore be carefully regulated. Only sufficient for one meal should ever be put in the bottle at one time, and that must be proportioned, according to rule, to the age of the child. Thus, under one month, an ounce and a half should be given every hour. From one to two months, the quantity is doubled, and given only every two hours. From two to four months, four ounces should be given every two hours: and from five to seven months, eight ounces should be given every three hours. In order that there may be no mistake about this the new bottle is marked in ounces from one to eight. Another difficulty in feeding is that of the temperature of the milk, which should always be within one or two degrees of the warmth of the infant's blood—between 98 deg and 99 deg. Fahr. Food given too warm or too cold is apt to disagree, but this danger is averted by the insertion into the outside of the new bottle, which is made of colourless glass, of a small thermometer. Another disadvantage of the ordinary feeding-bottle is, that there is no means of checking the flow of milk, so that the baby is liable to swallow too quickly; but the new invention has an attachment to serve as a regulator for this purpose. The Safeguard Feeding-bottle is fitted with a tube, or with a nipple, which screws into the bottle; but the latter form of attachment should always be used, the former being supplied, doubtless, only owing to the trade demand, caused by mothers misguided on this point. Long tubes to feeding-bottles are exceedingly objectionable, as they can never be thoroughly cleaned; and a bottle fitted with a nipple only has the additional advantage that it must always be held in the nurse's hand while the infant is feeding. It is a great mistake to put the bottle into the cradle or berceaunette, and allow the child to suck at it without proper attention being paid to the operation by an adult. Extreme cleanliness is the only means of avoiding infantile diarrhœa, which may be caused by even the smallest portion of sour milk. To obtain absolute purity, every baby should be provided with two feeding-bottles, to be used alternately. Immediately after use, the top of the bottle should be unscrewed, and both bottle and mouthpiece thoroughly washed out and dried. They should then be placed in a vessel of water containing a few drops of Condy's fluid until again required for use. All mothers should obtain one of the "Thermo-Safeguard Feeding-bottles" without delay.—*Lady's Pictorial, August 27, 1887.*

FOR SALE ONLY BY
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY & POONA.
At Rs. 2-8 each.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.
A BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-3 hands high, Six years old, Well bred. Certified to be sound by Messrs. Scott and Co. No vice. Fast in saddle and harness, Can gallop. Would make splendid charger	850
LIGHT DOG-CART, by Lones, Vernon, and Holden (London), in good condition. 5 ft. wheels, Lancewood shafts with springs. Recently new	400
SET of HARNESS, by Dunnett and Company. Black with brass mountings. As good as new	100
ENGLISH SADDLE, BRIDLE, &c. All in good condition	50
The TURN-OUT complete	1,300

Address, "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
New Club, Limited, Simla.
Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge Arsenal, Madras, up to 24th April, 1888, and opened at 12 noon, on the 25th April, 1888, for supply of stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March, 1889.

The term "more" to include supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.

List of stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge Arsenal, Madras. Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas in the Office of the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge Arsenal, Madras.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in bank receipt as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the Contract deed or rejection of the tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected; the accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement, in the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

J. C. FISHER, Lt.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Arsenal, Madras, 23rd March, 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pasties, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
RAMME BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,
the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
OSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NEW STATIONERY
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7	0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick	5	0	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2	8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2	0	"
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1	8	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1	4	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	"
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1	0	"
'VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1	4	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3	12	"
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	"
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	"
'MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4		"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	4	per 100
QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3	0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	"
ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	"
'SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	"
'SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
'GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	"

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
'APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
" 1885	£988,156
" 1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

REDUCTION OF RATES
FOR
LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.

Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of __________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______________
Address ______________
Occupation ______________
______________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.",

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years' trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,
BEACH & BARNICOTT, [illegible], DORSET.
Price, [illegible] each. Postage extra.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ...£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Brownes is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
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DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate the unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

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SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co., OF LONDON.

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DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs.	42
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NIERSTEINER, 1874		"	19
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SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL		"	37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.		"	48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
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A VERY large quantity including Steam Hoists, Dredgers, Gautries, Pulley's, Scrap Rails, &c. For particulars please apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, NADRAI AQUEDUCT DIVISION. Postal and telegraphic address, NADRAI, N.-W. P.

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A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual General Meeting, Fort Reading Room and Library, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Nevasa (s), from Calcutta ; and Inchulva (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvie ; Gem (s), Havre ; and Merton Hall (s), Marseilles and Liverpool.

FAIR.—The annual fair at Tindal Street will be held to-morrow, Friday.

FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of the Fort Reading Room and Library will be held in the Library Rooms, at 5-45 p.m., to adopt the committee's report and the audited balance sheet for the year 1887.

REPORTED THEFT.—Narrayen Bhimjee, living at Chuckla Street, reported to the police, that on Tuesday night his room was entered, and a box containing gold ornaments, wearing apparel and cash, valued at Rs. 291-8, stolen.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Caithan Mendonca, a wholesale liquor-shopkeeper at Dadur, was yesterday charged, at the instance Mr. W. S. Threlfall, an Abkari Inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan, with committing a breach of the fifth condition of his liquor license, by selling a bottle of beer to two Europeans named Toole and Hall, on Monday afternoon last, and allowing them to drink the beer on the premises. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

THEFT OF A NECK ORNAMENT.—Calliah Girdhur was yesterday charged by Inspector Briscoe, before Mr. P. Ryan, of stealing a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs.450, from the person of Godavery, woman, on Saturday last, the 24th instant. The case for the prosecution was, that on the date in question, the woman, Godavery, who lives in Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street, in company with some friends, went to a liquor shop at Parel, where they met the accused. They freely treated themselves to liquor at the shop, and the complainant became quite intoxicated, and while her friends were away to procure conveyance to take them back to their residence, the accused managed to remove the neck ornament, the loss of which she had not discovered until her return home, when a report was made to the police, who, upon enquiries, arrested the accused on suspicion, and he subsequently made a statement and produced the neck ornament from the place where he had concealed it, which was found buried near a dust-bin at a cross lane in Bholeshwar. The accused was convicted, and on admitting one previous conviction, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters :—

HAZARDOUS SPECULATION.

RE DAMODHUR JADOWJEE.—Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order. Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Messrs. Beyts and Craig, opposed the application.

Mr. Budroodin said his client, with some other persons, opened an hotel at Simla, but the venture did not prove successful. Insolvent then came to Bombay and started in business as a freight broker with the advice of Jeevun Dyal and Mr. Kiddle. No good luck attended him in this business either, and he had to seek the benefit of the Act.

Mr. Inverarity, in opposing the application, said that at the time the insolvent entered into a charter party for the steamship Inchmornish with his clients, he had no means or reasonable expectation to pay the loss or damage that might arise on the venture. Insolvent then represented fraudulently that he was a man of means, and would be able to meet any damage or deficiency. The total amount of freight on the charter party was nearly Rs. 40,000. When the rates began to go down, the insolvent repeated his false representation that he was a man of means, and so induced Mr. Craig to abstain from reletting the ship as he desired to do, in order to minimize the damages as much as possible, with the result that the deficiency increased from day to day. At the time the debt was contracted, the insolvent had no means whatever, and he was guilty of great misconduct in running into the debt. He had deposited no books of accounts with the Official Assignee. He entered into the charter party merely as a matter of speculation. Insolvent had given no account of a sum of Rs. 1,000 drawn by him from the Hong-Kong Bank on the 29th October, 1887 ; and he had concealed his moneys and property, because a short time ago he applied to Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy to charter to him the steamer Wave, and offered to deposit Rs. 5,000 with him. Insolvent represented to Mr. Kiddle and his partner, freight brokers, that he was possessed of from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000.

Mr. Budroodin, in reply to the allegations made for the opposing creditor, read an affidavit of the insolvent, who denied most of the statements. The opposing creditors were perfectly aware of his circumstances and refused to deal with him until Jewun Dyal stood guarantee for him. He was a perfect stranger to them, and they dealt with him only on being satisfied that they had secured a proper guarantee. Insolvent was induced to enter into the charter party by Jewun Dyal, who led him to believe that the venture would result in good profit. He denied making any false representations to the creditors after the rate of freights went down. He had accounted for the sum of Rs.1,000 drawn from the Hong-Kong Bank. He further denied the allegations regarding his offer to charter the Wave and his statement to Mr. Kiddle that he was possessed of Rs. 20,000. He had, he said, never kept any books of account, and could not therefore deposit any. Mr. Budroodin urged that the insolvent's affidavit quite dealt with all the allegations of Mr. Craig. There was nothing to show that the insolvent had represented himself to be a man of means, and it was more than probable that, had any such representations been made, they were made by the guarantor who was naturally anxious to have the transaction completed. Mr. Craig's allegation contained nothing tangible, and the learned counsel was sure the Court would require something more definite to deal with. It was evident Messrs. Beyt and Craig knew something above the insolvent's means, as they refused to enter into any contract with him unless he gave them security. Then, in one part of his affidavit, Mr. Craig affirmed that he believed the insolvent was not possessed of any means, and in the next breath he stated that he believed the insolvent had concealed some considerable property. One of those statements must necessarily be untrue.

The Judge: Do you not think that the insolvent entered into a rash and hazardous speculation ? His conduct is hardly commendable, especially in a large commercial town like Bombay.

Mr. Budroodin remarked that he did not say his client's conduct was commendable, but his Lordship would hardly hold that he was guilty of such moral turpitude as to debar him from the protection of the Court. It was not as if he entered into frequent heavy speculations in spite of repeated warnings. This was a solitary speculation that was charged against him.

Mr. Inverarity observed that one thing was clear that the insolvent had been acting on the maxim of "heads, I win ; tails, you lose." He entered into a charter which involved a loss of Rs. 40,000 without a cent of his own, knowing that if freights went up, he would make a decent profit, and that, if they went down he would take refuge in the Insolvency Court. It was precisely a case which the Court should deal with as one of a most rash and hazardous speculation. The insolvent must surely have books of some description.

The Judge refused to grant an interim order on the ground of the insolvent's rash and hazardous speculation, and on the further ground of concealment of books and papers.

RE RUTTONSEY KHATAO.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE JUGJEEVANDAS JAFFERJEE.—Mr. Muncherjee Dadysett, for the insolvents, moved for an interim order and for leave to amend the schedule. The application was not opposed and was granted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27th March 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·843
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point	68·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·62
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·9
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW. N, NNE, N, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	411

* From midnight to midnight.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

LORD REAY and his colleagues, or—to put it more accurately—the present Government of Bombay have deferred so wisely and so readily to public opinion in regard to more than three-fourths of the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Bill that we think a word of praise is due from all parties to them for the spirit of liberality which has marked their attitude towards the Bill, and towards those who represented the ratepayers' cause in the Council. Lord Reay has given in this matter convincing proof of his desire to meet all the just demands and aspirations of the people. As to Mr. Naylor also, as he was charged with the duty of introducing the Bill, he was in a peculiar position, for he stood in the Council more as its advocate than an impartial judge. But even he, on the whole, we think, has behaved very fairly. We have taken some pains to find out what intelligent Natives in Bombay think of the debates in the Council, and the feeling among them seems to be on the whole one of satisfaction with the Government and their concessions. Lord Reay and his colleagues may well be congratulated on this result equally with the Hon. Messrs. Telang and Mehta.—*Indu Prakash.*

A WORD FOR THE BENGALI.

Admitted that the Bengali is "a despised foreigner" to the other races of India than an Englishman, or a Scotchman, or an Irishman. An Irishman may be despised in England, but yet Englishmen sent an Irishman to govern India, and Lord Dufferin is also an Irish landlord. They would have never sent a Russian, however respected he might have been, to perform the same functions. A Gascon is a Frenchman, however, despised he may be by the Parisians. Let us now examine the facts themselves. Why should a Bengali be despised by other Indians ? He worships the same Gods with other Indians, he speaks almost the same language, he has the same manners, customs, traditions, and surroundings. But what is an Englishman to the Indians ? He is unapproachable, unintelligible and unfathomable. To the ordinary Indian, he is an outcast whose touch is pollution. Bengalis are employed by Native Princes. Tantraism is founded in Bengal, and Trantrists are found even as far as Cashmere. Modern Vaishnavism was founded in Bengal, and Vishnavas number more in their ranks than any other religious creed in India. The Naya philosophy, which is now a wonder to the world, was developed in Bengal, and the most learned Brahmins of India must bow before the *toles* of Nuddeah. What is the harm therefore if the Bengalis do govern the Pandays, instead of the Johns and Jameses ? Satyendranath Tagore is not dispised in Bombay. It is, however, mere assumption to say that, if you throw the doors of the Civil Service open to the natives, it is the Bengalis who will monopolize it. If we have Bengali Civilians in India, we have Mahratta and Parsi civilians, as well. It is also a mere assumption that the Bengalis are not liked by other Indians. As a matter of fact, there is no race-feeling whatever amongst the different races of India. The National Congress will testify to this fact.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika.*

THE SVADESHI MILLS.

THE Directors of the Svadeshi Mills Company have issued their report for the ten months that ended on 31st December last. In the course of their report, the directors say :—

Immediately on entering possession of the mill, the work of alterations, repairs and improvements was commenced, and the first few hundred spindles were started for work about the end of June. Owing to the lateness of of the season, and to the fact of many of the old operatives having found employment elsewhere or left for their country, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the necessary labour. The difficulty, however, had considerably diminished towards the close of the year, but it has not yet been entirely overcome. Moreover, the labour which the directors have been hitherto able to command lacks to some degree those elements of skill, steadiness, and regularity of attendance which so largely contribute to a satisfactory outturn. The want of the requisite number of skilled and trained hands has been seriously felt and has much engaged their attention. It is liable to cause some uneasiness if not soon supplied in the future. A severe strike at the end of October also greatly impeded the progress till then made with the machines. The net result of all these disturbing factors was that a smaller number of machines than originally contemplated had to be worked during the course of the period under report. The daily average of spindles and looms did not exceed 28,000 and 400 respectively ; while the production equalled 3¾ oz. of average 20's per spindle and 8¼ lbs. per loom. On the other hand, considerable expenditure, amounting to Rs. 80,000, had necessarily to be incurred in repairing, altering and equipping the machinery, and placing it in a fair and serviceable condition.

The operations of the period under report have, the directors regret to say, resulted in a net loss of Rs. 55,000, which however, was unavoidable, considering the fact of the initiatory stage of the mill working, the condition of the machinery that had to be dealt with, and the serious obstacles above referred to. The directors are of opinion that a loss like this, which had to be incurred in order that the machinery might be made to yield a reasonably productive outturn, should properly be charged to machinery and not to revenue account ; but they think it advisable to leave the matter to the decision of the shareholders. Meanwhile they are glad to be able to inform you that the outturn since the commencement of the current year has been more satisfactory. The production of average 20s. per spindle equals 4¼ to 4½ oz. at present, while that of the looms average over 11 lbs. per diem. The directors believe that when the accessories, already ordered out, for further improving and speeding the machinery, have arrived and been fitted up, a sensible increase of the outturn may fairly be expected. Orders for renovating the Spinning Engine have also been placed in the hands of the manufacturers. In all probability it will be completely refitted about the end of May or June. The directors have besides, under consideration, the tenders which have lately been received from England for a new Cardroom Engine to replace the old on now in disuse. Tenders have also been invited for 15,000 Ring spindles to work which there is already on hand adequate preparatory machinery. As the old blowroom has been found incommodious and most defective for the proper cleaning of cotton, a new room, every way adapted for the purpose, and more commodious, is in course of construction. The directors are fully of hope that as soon as the existing serviceable machinery has been placed on a thoroughly satisfactory footing, and the other improvements and additions already referred to are completed, as well as the minor drawbacks which still somewhat impede progress are removed, the mill will be in a fair position to earn handsome profits like many other concerns similarly situated.

The directors are glad to say that the yarn and cloth turned out at the mill is rapidly coming into favour in the various markets. The last prices realised for 20's yarn in the local market is 6 annas and 10½ annas per lb. and the average price realised for cloth is 7 annas 2 pies per lb. The prices realised for the latter in the principal markets of Northern India, where it is being very well received, are higher still. Trial consignments of certain descriptions of cloth have also proved remunerative at Shanghai, and the directors fully intend consigning larger shipments to that port as opportunity offers. It may also be mentioned that the last prices fetched for 20's yarn in Hongkong is 79½ dollars and in Kobe 85½ dollars.

THE number of forest fires in the Panjab last year is said to have been without precedent. Of the area in which special measures of protection had been taken, 58,800 acres were burned, and 76,000 acres more were burned in unprotected forests. Some of the fires are said to have been due to incendiarism, but many spread from adjacent village wastes or grass lands. One was caused by a pig-sticking party. No blame is laid on the Forest, Revenue, or Police Officers, who, moreover, exerted themselves to the utmost to check or extinguish fires when they occurred. Both the local Government and the Government of India are resolved that means must be found to reduce the liability to fire in the most exposed forests of the Panjab else the very existence of the forests may be endangered, and their reproduction rendered hopeless. A system of fire-lines, completely cleared of all tree-growth, with all inflammable material outside them burnt away, and a careful guarding and sweeping of the lines, are recommended. It is also deemed essential that the services of the inhabitants of the adjacent villages should be utilized in the work, in order to give the people a direct interest in the protection.

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed daily with ROWLANDS' ODONTO. All dentists allow that neither washes or pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder ; such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself. It whitens the teeth, prevents and arrest decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE is a harmless preparation for dyeing the hair a permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and storekeepers for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

PROPOSED GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

MR. L. C. PROBYN has issued the following memorandum proposing a gold standard for India :—

The main points of my scheme for the establishment of a currency in India based on a gold standard are:—

That existing Government Rupees and currency notes secured on them should continue as at present to be full legal tender and the ordinary current money of the country.

That the Indian mints should be closed for coinage except on Government account.

That provision should be made for the expansion of the money circulation by the issue of currency notes against gold received at a fixed price, and retained as part of the currency reserve.

The price proposed is one Rupee for every 8·475 grains Troy of fine gold. This represents one Rupee for 3-40 of £1, or 1s. 6d.

The currency offices, and all the treasuries in India acting for them, should be allowed to receive gold in quantities of two ounces and upwards, under suitable arrangements with the assay offices. Currency notes or silver Rupees should be given in exchange for such gold, subject to a small charge to cover the cost of melting and refining.

The gold thus received should be made into bars containing each 40 lbs. 1 oz. 10 dwts. 20 grains of gold, eleven twelfths fine, representing in value at the price above given, Rs. 25,000 or £1,875. Four of the bars would represent one lakh (100,000) of Rupees ; and should be legal tender for that amount. No gold coins should be struck. Gold should not be legal tender except for one lakh of Rupees or more.

Special currency notes for Rs. 100,000 should be issued in exchange for the gold bars or for gold bullion. These notes to be payable at the option of the holder either in silver Rupees or gold bars.

Gold bars sufficient to meet all the one-lakh notes outstanding to be specially retained for the purpose, all the other gold being treated as part of the general reserve.

By this plan the currency of India would be fixed on a gold basis without bringing gold into general circulation in that country, and with, therefore, but a very small extra demand on the gold stock of the world.

The standard would practically be the same as the English standard, with the Rupee valued at 3-40 of £1, the circulating medium consisting of silver Rupees and currency notes, and only to a very limited extent of gold bars and gold notes of 100,000 Rupees.

L. C. PROBYN.

The foregoing Memorandum, explaining a proposal for the establishment of a gold standard in India, was drawn up for the Gold and Silver Commission.

Lord Sherbrooke (then Mr. Robert Lowe), in the *Fortnightly Review* of July, 1879, suggested the adoption of a currency for India of the character proposed. The late Colonel Smith, formerly Mint-master of Madras and Calcutta, also very strongly advocated a gold basis for our Indian currency. And the Government of India, in November, 1878, formally proposed to the Secretary of State the adoption of a gold standard. With such testimony in its favour, I think further inquiry should be made as to the practicability of the measure.

Its advantages would be—

1. The improvement of trade with gold standard countries which must result from the removal of the speculative element in the Exchange caused by the price of silver—a price not dependent on the ordinary laws of production and supply and demand, but influenced largely by the action of Governments which it is impossible to anticipate.

2 The encouragement of flow of capital for investment in India, which is hindered by the uncertain value of Indian currency in England.

3. The improved credit of the Government which would result in a very large saving in the interest on its Rupee loans.

4 The saving in the ordinary remittances of the Government from India to England.

5. The saving to the people of India who are now receiving and hoarding quantities of silver in ignorance of its being a metal which is losing value in the markets of the world.

The principle objections to it are the following :—

1. The further fall in the gold price of silver which its adoption would no doubt cause.

2. The danger of illicit coinage of full weight Rupees which would be emphasized by this fall.

3. The probability of the country being flooded by hoards of Rupees which would be brought out when their nominal became materially in excess of their intrinsic value.

4. The difficulty of dealing with Rupees which are now current in Ceylon, Mauritius, and elsewhere outside British India.

5. The further appreciation of gold which would result from the additional demands on it consequent on the adoption of the scheme.

6. The evil of a currency not strictly automatic in its action.

I would briefly remark, however, regarding these objections—

1. The shock at first to the silver market would be great. But the price would probably in time adjust itself to the altered circumstances. The least profitable mines would be closed when the stimulus to production, caused by the Indian mints being kept open for coinage of silver was removed.

2. There is probably no real danger in the extensive fabrication of illicit coins within Indian limits. The Government of India, when examining this objection in November, 1878, considered it of but little practical importance. The importation from abroad could be prevented by the imposition of heavy penalties.

3. The scheme would, no doubt, act as an inducement to bring out hoards which might otherwise have remained dormant. But the danger to some extent exists under our present system, and by encouraging the coinage of Rupees we are increasing its magnitude.

4. Special legislation might be necessary for colonies like Ceylon and Mauritius.

5. The matter should be regarded entirely from an Indian point of view. If the interests of India demand a gold standard, it should be adopted irrespective of its effect on the world generally.

6. The proposed currency would expand, but not contract, automatically ; and there is the danger of the excessive expansion alluded to above (3). But looking at the normal increase required owing to increased population and the development of the country, and at the probability that in time so much gold might be held by the currency department under the scheme as would permit of automatic contraction, if necessary, I do not think this is a danger which need be feared.

L. C. PROBYN.

March 7th, 1888.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March 29.—Viceroy leaves Calcutta.
" 30.—Viceroy arrives at Allahabad.
" 31.—Viceroy arrives at Rewah.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
Viceroy arrives at Govindghur, halting two days.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
Lecture at the Bandora Literary and Social Club.
" 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Viceroy arrives at Sutna.
" 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
Viceroy arrives at Lucknow and halts.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
Viceroy leaves Lucknow.
" 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Viceroy arrives at Murree and halts for four days.
" 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 16.—Viceroy leaves Murree.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 21.—Viceroy arrives at Srinugger, halting for two-and-a-half days.
" 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
" 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
Viceroy returns to Srinugger.
May 1.—Viceroy arrives at Rampore.
" 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 10.—Viceroy arrives at Simla.
" 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN BENGAL.

IT is proposed to do away with the nomination of Municipal Commissioners in outlying or small sudder towns in Bengal retaining the existing practice in Howrah, Darjiling, and some other places. The following official Circular explains the proposed changes :—

The experience of the working of the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act, so far as they relate to the constitution of Municipal Committees, has pressed upon the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor the question whether the present system, under which a proportionate number of the Commissioners is nominated by Government, should be generally continued. The system is intended to secure a double object—(1) to provide for the presence on the Board of men of administrative and professional knowledge and experience, who might not obtain, or seek, admission to it by election ; (2) to provide for the protection of special interests or of the interests of unrepresented minorities. In practice, however, it has been found to have two inconveniences. In the first place, the minor Municipalities are practically homogeneous in population, and there are in them no minorities to be protected. Here it has become the fashion to regard the nominations of Government as a means, not of reducing the balance against minorities, but of securing the safety, or the triumph, of parties or of persons. The nominations are looked upon as a sort of second election by which failures at the hustings may be retrieved, or men who have shrunk from seeking the popular verdict on their conduct or their claims may receive appointment at the hands of Government. The result is that Government and the local officers are besieged with applications on behalf of this person or that, and reasons are dictated, and a line of conduct generally laid down, by representatives of the different factions. In the second place, in outlying Municipalities, the local officers have in most cases no real knowledge to guide them in making their selections, and such information as they can obtain is only a sort of reflection of public opinion as already expressed by the electors' votes. It is clearly destructive of the best interests of Local Self-Government that the pernicious practice of seeking to enlist the action of Government in aid of personal or party interests should be encouraged.

2. On the other hand, in Municipalities where various races or religions are found in the population, it is generally the case that the members of a minority, if it is not wholly insignificant, inhabit particular wards, and that their combined votes can secure their representation. The power of redressing any want of representation is, however, one to which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches much weight, and the question of the necessity of such protection must be carefully weighed in considering in what Municipalities the power of nomination can be abandoned.

3. Speaking generally, Sir Steuart Bayley considers that, if it can be secured that there shall be on every Board one or two representatives of Government who would stand aloof from parties, while helping to protect the interests of minorities, and would give practical and professional advice when these are required, the present system of nomination might in many places be done away with altogether. With this safeguard, he believes that a measure which would place upon the people of the towns the responsibility of electing their own Commissioners would be a wise and prudent step in the direction of developing Self-Government. He would provide that in each Municipality, except in cases where it is not considered desirable to effect a change in the existing system, there should be two *ex-officio* members—

(1) The Civil Surgeon of the district.

(2) A magisterial officer to be appointed for the time being by the Magistrate of the district.

The remainder of the Commissioners would be elected. This would, of course, not do away with the provision under which Government nominates in default of election.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 17th of March there were 251 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 30·2 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 240 deaths, and the death-rate was 28·9 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from small-pox, 74 from cholera, 67 from fevers, 17 from tetanus, and 2 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—2 Non-Asiatics, 3 Mixed Races, 171 Hindus, 71 Mahomedans, and 4 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 17th March was 251 against 240 and 228 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 49. There were 74 deaths from cholera, against 35 and 52 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is greater than the average of the past quinquennium by 13 There were 0 deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints. amounted to 67 and 12 respectively, against 82 and 16 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·2 per mile per annum, against 29·0 the mean of the last five years.

SWIMMING COMPETITION AT CALCUTTA.—The Committee of the Calcutta Swimming Baths and the energetic honorary secretary of this popular Institution are to be congratulated on the success which attended the first of the swimming and diving competitions held therein. There were four events ; two races—and two diving competitions—the entries were fairly large, and necessitated the 400 yards and the 100 yards being-competed for in heats. For the first event, diving for tin plates, twelve entered, though only 8 came forward. Twelve plates were thrown in between the 7 and 8 feet marks : the competitor who brought up and landed the greatest number in two dives to be the winner. Cousens carried of the first prize, Rs. 20, with 21 plates landed ; Ryland and Warner came next with 19 each ; but in the final, the former brought up 11 to Warner's 8, and took the second prize, Rs. 16. The second item on the programme, the 400 yards race, for a Challenge Cup, was the big event of the evening. There were six entries. Henderson's victory was a foregone conclusion : he was in splendid form, and used the Beckwith side stroke, covering the distance in 6¼ minutes. Baker second, and Collingwood last. In accordance with the wishes of the competitors themselves, the final tie was not decided, but will be competed for probably on Saturday next. The third item was the running long dive, which was brought off in three heats, and for which ten presented themselves, each man being allowed 2 dives. Ryland won with a grand dive of 46 feet 6 inches, his first try. The fourth event, which concluded the programme, was the 100 yards race or three lengths of the bath. Henderson, after a length and a half had been travelled, got a good lead, finishing in the creditable time of 1 minute and 19 25 seconds.—*Daily News.*

MEMORIAL TO SIR BARTLE FRERE.

THE dedication of the memorial to the late Sir Bartle Frere in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral took place on Saturday. The grave is covered with a polished slab of creamy statuary, inlaid with a cross and bordering of red Numidian marble, and inscribed above the cross with a text, and below the cross with the name and date of birth and death of Sir Bartle Frere. The gravestone is surrounded with a paving in Gialloantico and black marble squares, the whole enclosed with a polished black marble margin, on which, in incised lettering, runs a biographical inscription. The monument itself faces the gravestone and covers the face of one of the piers of the dome, immediately to the west of Nelson's tomb in the crypt. It is of Renaissance style, and is constructed entirely of alabaster, with inlays of red Numidian marble similar to that of the cross and bordering on the gravestone. In design it consists of surbase and capping with inlayed pilasters dividing it into panels, on which are recorded the honours conferred upon, and the many distinguished services rendered to his country by Sir Bartle Frere. Above the surbase, on either side of the centre panel, two carved and gilt trusses give support to the centre feature of the monument. This is designed with enriched pilasters and block entablature, the cornice of which is at the full height of the crypt-wall. These pilasters, flanked on either side by carved volutes and the entablature, enclose a central panel, carved and gilded, and enriched with bosses of dove-coloured marble, on which is the following epitaph :—

"In token of their love for him, and in record of his noble life, this memorial is placed by his widow and children, and by his kinsmen, to the dear and honoured memory of the Right Honourable Sir Bartle Frere, a man whose great gifts were consecrated to the glory of God, whose life was devoted to the welfare of his fellow-men, and to whom it was given to render signal service to the State in many lands, both in days of peril and of peace. Called to the nearer presence of Christ his Master, he laid down his earthly work in faith and joyful trust on the 29th of May, 1884. His body, laid by his fellow-country-men in this cathedral, rests beneath this spot."

At the ceremony of dedication, which was most impressive, about fifty members of the family were present, and a few personal friends.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maj J Burne, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd of the Bhopal Battalion, to be Commdt of the Malwa Bhil Corps.

Lieut-Col C Ransford, Offg Commdt of the Malwa Bhil Corps, to be Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd of the Bhopal Battalion.

The following reversion is made in the graded list of the Political Dept, consequent on the return from furlough of Maj A C Talbot, CIE, Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, from date on which he assumes charge of his duties as Political Agent at Bikanir :—

Lieut-Col V E Law, from Offg Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Lieut-Col V E Law, Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Officer with the ex-Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan of Kabul.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Col E Temple, 2nd-in-Command and Offg Commdt of the Meywar Bhil Corps, the following appointments are made in local Corps in Rajputana, with effect from date of joining :—

Meywar Bhil Corps.—Lieut-Col A R T McRae, 2nd-in-Command of the Erinpura Irregular Force, and Offg 2nd-in-Command of the Meywar Bhil Corps, to officiate as Commdt, *vice* Col Temple, and during the absence on furlough of Col Conolly, or until further orders. Lieut R A Cole, Wing Officer and Adjt of the Erinpura Irregular Force, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieut-Col McRae.

Erinpura Irregular Force—Lieut A Poingdester, Wing Officer, 40th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Cole.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Adolph Phillippi as Cousul for Peru at Rangoon.

Lieut M A Tighe, M S C, the Officer Commanding the escort of the Resident at Hyderabad, held charge, in addition to his own duties, of the Office of Assist to the Resident and the General Supt of operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity, from the 21st Nov 1887, to the 12th Jan 1888, both days inclusive.

Col E S Reynolds, Bo SC, Political Agent of the 2nd class, is, on return from furlough, posted as Political Agent in South-eastern Beluchistan.

Lieut-Col A W Roberts, General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent at Kalat.

Capt H M Temple, SC, Political Agent of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempor*, is posted temporarily as an Asst to the Gov-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj G S A Ranking, MD, IMS, Bengal, to officiate as Principal Medl Store-keeper, Calcutta, vice Surgn-Maj G Hutcheson, appointed to officiate as Statistical Officer to the Govt of India in the Sanitary and Medl Dept. Dated 5th Mar 1888.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E's personal Staff :—

Capt George, Lord Binning, Royal Horse Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Lieut Lord H A Russell, Grenadier Guards, resigned, dated 15th March 1888.

Staff Corps—Lieut C A Fowler, Devonshire Regt, Wing Officer, 22nd Bengal Infantry, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the BSC, from the 16th Aug 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Col T W Rutherfurd, B S C, (m.c.) for 306 days—36 days under rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

Col H Morton, BSC, Commandant, 4th B Infy, (p.a.) for 1 year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieut R W Fuller, RA, 1st Subaltern, No. 2, Bengal Mountain Battery, (u.p.a.) for 182 days.

Lieut J E Capper, RE, Asst Engr 1st Grade, P W D, temporarily Military Works Department, (u p a) for 182 days.

Depy Surg-Genl E H Roberts, Medical Staff, (mc) for 182 days.

Surg-Maj W E Griffiths, 17th Benl Cavy (mc) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave, out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Lieut-Col A McC Bruce, Genl List, Infantry, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for one year, Pension service—28th year, commenced 19th Dec 1887.

Capt C J Roberts, BSC, 16th Ben Cavy, (p a) for 1 year. Pension service—14th year, commenced 16th Apl 1887.

Capt R B Adams, BSC, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for one year. Pension service,—12th year, commenced 11th Sept 1887.

Lieut J B Edwards, BSC, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, (p a) for one year. Pension service—11th year, commenced 30th Jan 1888.

Lieut H B B Walkis, B S C, 31st Bengal Infantry, (p.a.) for 243 days. Pension service,—10th year, commenced 11th May 1887.

Lieut E Towsend, RE, Mily Works Dept, (p a) for 1 year. Pension service,—9th year, commenced 6th April 1887.

Lieut G A Cookson, BSC, 16th Bengal Cavalry, (p a) for one year. Pension service—8th year, commenced 11th Sept 1887.

Lieut W E A Blakeny, Bengal SC, 13rd Ben Cav, (p a) for one year. Pension service—6th year, commenced 10th May, 1887.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State of India:—

Col C A Munro, Bengal SC, (m c) to 15th May, 1888.

Lieut Col R A Price, General List, Infantry, (p a) to 27th Jan 1889.

Lieut Col J G T Carruthers, General List, Infantry, (m c) for four months. Lieut Col W Hailes, Bengal S C (m c) for 6 months.

Lieutenant J Strechey, Bengal SC, (p a) for 6 months.

Surgn-Major C Hatchell, (mo) for 6 months.

Condr J Raiddle, Ord Dept, (m c) to 19th July, 1888.

Capt E F Nelson, RA, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is granted leave in India from the 1st May to the 1st Sept, 1888.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps—To be Lieut-Colonel—Major J A Little, 18th March, 1888.

Colonel Guy Annesley Prendergast, Bengal SC, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th March, 1888.

Retirements—Col Russell Morland Skinner, BSC, is permitted to retire from the 7th Apl 1888, subject to H M's approval.

Brigade-Surg Emanuel Bonavia, MD, has been permitted to retire from the service from 26th Apl 1888, subject to H M's approval.

Volunteer Corps.—Burma Light Horse.—Lieut G F Willes, Ben S C, 15th Ben Cavalry, Offg Adjut, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut W Meldrum to be Capt *vice* O Sheffield, promoted ; and Mr R Thomson, to be Lieut *vice* W Melprum, promoted.

East India Railway Vol Rifle Corps.—The Revd Alfred Nevill-Rolfe, to be Honorary Chaplain, *vice* the Revd W Kitchin, who has resigned that appointment.

Northern Bengal Vol Rifle Corps.—Lieut W Hacket Chase, to be Capt, *vice* Capt C J Keene, transferred to the Eastern Benl State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps.—Capt C E, Kirkatrick resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions in the Engr Estabt of the Mily Works Dept are sanctioned, from dates specified :—

Lieut A L Swainson, RE, from Asst-Engr, 2nd grade, tempy, to be Asst-Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem—27th Sept 1887.

Capt A L Mein, RE, from Exe-Engr, 4th grade, to be Exe-Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, 5th Nov 1887.

Capt T Digby, RE, from Exe-Engr, 4th grade, tempy, to be Exe-Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, 5th Nov 1887.

Lieut J A Gibbon, RE, from Asst Engr, 2nd grade, tempy, to be Asst-Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, 5th Nov 1887.

Lieut W Huskisson, RE, Exe-Engr, 4th Grade, tempy, to be Asst Engr, 1st Grade, reverson, 23rd Nov 1887.

Lieut J W Pringle, RE, from Asst-Engr, 2nd grade, to be Asst-Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem, 17th Jan 1888.

Lieut G Williams, RE, from Exe-Engr 4th grade, tempy, to be Asst-Engr, 1st grade, reversion, 17th Jan 1888.

Capt J Dickie, RE, from Asst-Engr, 1st grade, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, tempy, 17th Jan 1888.

Lieut G Williams, R E, from Asst Engr, 1st grade, to be Exe Engr 4th Grade, tempy, 29th Jan 1888.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Watson, Chief Builder, Bombay Dockyard, to be Offg Constructor, from 17th June, 1887.

G G O No 45 of 1887 to be in abeyance for the present.

Dismissals—The services of Asst Engr T W Wray, Indian Marine, are dispensed with.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr T Boton, Mathematical Instrument-maker, is granted, under section 132 of the Civil Leave Code, two years' furlough on private affairs, with effect from 9th Apl 1882, or the subsequent date that his services can be spared.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J F Bevan, Supdt. class IV, 2nd Grade, is allowed furlough for ten months, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 4th Feb 1888.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, M[illegible] 22, 1888.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SH[illegible]

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	
Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct.	25
Alipore Coal Co....	100	5	105
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	7 p. ct.	175
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	y 5 p.ct.	92
Bengal Coal Co., ...	1000	6 p. ct.	1,560
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	a12-6	......	15½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	8
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	88
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	80
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3½ p. ct.	78
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	89
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	170
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	96
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	116x
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	1½ p. ct	98
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	8 p.ct.	107
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	5 p.ct.	62
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	80
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 8 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	4 p. ct.	111
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	50
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	93
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	50
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	2 p. ct.	85
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	3 p. ct.	225
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	56
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	220
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	117
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2 p. ct.	88
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	2ad
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	108
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	91
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	59	nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	4 p. ct.	70
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 10p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	286
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12p.ct.	155
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12p. ct.	120
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	80
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	117
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	54
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	79
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	59
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	117
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	115
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	16 p. ct.	170x
Watson's Patent Press	100	5 p. ct.	88

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darij.) ...	100	nil. a	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	...	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	8 p. ct. a	60
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	7 p. ct. a	43
Assam Company...	£20	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct.	77
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	3 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory ...	80	3 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. a	180
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. a	90
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.	40
Central (Cachar)	200	6 p. ct. a	114
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	25
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	28
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	18
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	15
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	19
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	12½ p. ct.	88
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. a	43
Dehra Doon	100	4 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam) ...	100	5ad.-int.a	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	6½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. a	108
Durrung (Assam)	100	3ad.-int.a	42
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	22
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	nil. a	35
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	58
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	38 p. ct.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	100
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	20
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil. a	43
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. a	63
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	10 ad int.	113
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct.a	38
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct.c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p. ct.c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	£10	... ..	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p.-ct a	100
Indian Terai	500	7 p. ct.a	450
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½p. ct. a	Incosf.
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	4ad.-int.a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5ad.-int.a	150
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	25
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	nil.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. a	50
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	12
Kurseong & Darjeeling	150	4 p. ct. a	89
Do. contributory	260	4 p. ct. a	79
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	10 p.ct. a	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	3½p.ct. a	35
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½p. ct. a	39
Loobah	100	12p. ct. a	126
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	15
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	5ad.-int.a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	5 ad int.	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	4 p. ct. a	40
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	17
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	15
Moran, Assam	80	nil.	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	7ad int.	110
Do. contributory	90	7½ad. int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. a	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil. a	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	8 p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	nil.	32
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	3 p. ct. c	27
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	52
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. a	94
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	2 ad.int.	65
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct. a	50
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	40
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	25
Runglee Rungliot	100	10 ad. int	115
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. a	Nml.
Sa[illegible]kati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. a	103
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	56	10 p. ct.	4-5d
Second Fallodhi	100	5 p. ct. a	40
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil.	40
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct.	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	2p. ct. a	41
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	100
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct. c	68
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	7½ p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.) ...	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3 p. ct. a	27
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10ad.int.	93
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	5 ad. int	106
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	12 per ct.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5 ad. int.	155
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	15
Washabri W. Dooars... ...	100	10 p. ct.	...

d. nt. Ad-interim divipend on crop of 1887.

a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.

c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.

d—Dividend for the year.

b—Buyer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 [illegible] Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade adv[illegible]ments are admitted under the scale.

F[illegible]LE, Handsome GASELIERS and [illegible]OP FITTINGS, on view, for Auction Sale, or can be [illegible] privately before next Thursday.—Mrs. Lake's, Rampart Row, Fort.

SIGNBOARDS.—Auction sale of large handsome Signboards, shield and other shapes, or for private sale before next Thursday.—Mrs. Lake's, Rampart Row, Fort.

GASELIERS! GASELIERS! GASELIERS! Last day of sale. Very handsome Gaseliers to be sold TO-DAY by Public Auction, at Mrs. LAKE'S, Rampart Row, Fort.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, TO-DAY. Handsome Glass Cases and Signboards, Sewing Machines, Screens, Dress Stands, &c., at Mrs. LAKE'S, Rampart Row, Fort.

OUR famous selections of the Pure Teas of India, China, and Ceylon are guaranteed to be of the highest quality and richest flavour. Trial orders solicited. Prices ranging from annas 7 to Rs. 2 per lb. in zinc packets.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ADVERTISER REQUIRES LESSONS in conversational French.—Apply "F. O.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a competent PARSI, thoroughly experienced in English and Gujrati correspondence. Salary handsome.—Apply to "B. D.," care of this Paper.

MARINE VILLA, Middle Colaba, UPPER FLAT, TO LET. Rent, Rs. 190.—Apply on premises.

EASTER MONDAY, April 2, 6-30. p.m.—Tea and Sacred Concert in compound of Byculla Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. Tickets, Re. 1. Children, Ans 8.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT EUPHONIUMS, with 6 Brass Rolls of Music and Case Rs. 65.—L. STEFFENAUER, 5, Church Gate Street.

FROSTED and OPAL GLASSWARE.—Our new novelties, such as Butter Pots, Sugar Pots, Ice Plates, Sweets, Flower Pots, just to hand. Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

R. NOWROJEE has supplied good servant to our neighbour. So, *Papa*, we are quiet dissatisfied with our cook. You better write to him for one. He secures best men.—Opposite Macropolo, Medow Street.

2 GENTLEMEN and a Married Couple or Young Ladies can be accommodated with Board and newly furnished apartments with a European family on 3rd Floor, No. 163, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

A 10-PIN BOWLING ALLEY, the only one of its kind in Bombay, ALEXANDRA HOTEL. This Game proves a healthy Recreation so necessary in India, especially to those whose daily occupations are of a sedentary nature, and also to those who desire to excel as Athletes and Gymnasts. Price, Four Annas each player.—Tram Cars pass the door every 5 minutes.

WANTED, a CLERK, with thorough knowledge of Marine and Fire Insurance business and accounts. Must be a good Correspondent.—Apply "A. B.," care of this Paper.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

WHY worry yourselves and your friends? while SERVANTS thoroughly efficient and reliable can be engaged for you for a mere trifling fee by Jno. ATKINSON & SONS., 18, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

DOCTOR P. MERLO gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43, Hornby Road.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB, for Ladies and Gentlemen, hair and beards clipped and brushed by machinery, Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites from the best Houses in London and Paris. Proprietor: F. FINKELSTEIN, 73b, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INVALIDS or CHILDREN PROCEEDING to ENGLAND, can obtain the services of a lady who is a trained nurse, in exchange for free passage.—Apply to Dr. EDITH PECHEY, Cama Hospital, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay.—First-class French Cook. Breakfast or Tiffin; Re. 1, Dinner, Rs. 2.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Hornby Row, Fort, opposite the Victoria Terminus, and five minutes, walk from the chief places of business. Terms moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

KHUNDALLA, TO LET, "Victoria Lodge" and "Deena Villa" with an extensive view, completely furnished.—Apply N. J. MANECKJI, Girgaum Back Road.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Replete with every comfort. Best view, Excellent Table, First-rate Wines. Terms moderate. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

A FIRST-CLASS CLUB HOTEL for Parsee Gentlemen at "Langholm House," Mahableshwar. Entrance fee, Rs. 25 per annum. Board and Lodging Rs. 4 per day. Only 40 Members admitted. Apply to the Proprietors, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwur.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

ELPHINSTONE LODGE, MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, fully furnished, and n excellent repair.—Apply J. DICKSON, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO BE LET, from beginning of May till November, an excellently FURNISHED HOUSE, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. Accommodation for two families or several Bachelors. Glass and Crockery provided if required. Carriage and Horses also available at tenant's option.—Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this office.

TO BE SOLD or LET (STONE HOUSE), Louisa Point, Matheran.—Apply to the Advocate-General's Office, High Court.

REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE, J. and F. Martell's and Otard Dupuy and Co.'s GENUINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.—D. P. BATHA and Co., Sole Agents.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

LADIES' JERSEYS, Knitted Petticoats, Children's Frocks, Comforters, Shawls, Parasols, Toys, and Fancy Goods.—The E. P. and G. Stores.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS nd Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice consignment of COOKING STOVES of various sizes. Adapted both for wood or coal.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO.. Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 6, Rampart Row.

CARPETS.—A Small Consignment of Real Tapestry in different sizes. Specially wove in one piece. Prices moderate. Apply,
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BARON THORNTON'S RIDING and DRIVING BIT COMBINED. We have now received the first consignment of these celebrated bits forming seven different combinations, suitable for all horses. See testimonials.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—CONTINUED.

AUCTION SALE of Mrs. LAKE'S valuable stock-in-trade; also handsome Gas Lamps and Signboards, at Rampart Row, Fort, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

ON VIEW, Mr. G. P. Glendinning's valuable household furniture, English-built open carriage, English Stove, Plants, &c., at No. 7, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, on SATURDAY, 31st March.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF BURNT AND WET AND DAMAGED COTTON.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., at the premises of the Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited, (near the Sassoon Dock, Colaba), on account of the underwriters—

1 Dockra and a quantity of loose damaged and wet and burnt cotton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th March, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, above Messrs. Hoar and Co. the stock-in-trade of Mrs. Lake, Milliner, and Dressmaker, closing her business. The same comprises hats, bonnets, flowers, feathers, ribbons, laces, dress materials, linings, sewing, cotton and silk dress nets, hooks and eyes show cases, cupboards, dress stands, and other shop furniture, handsome gas lamps, signboards, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th March, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

A lot of office furniture consisting of office tables, large size screens (expecially made to order) chairs, bookstands, easy chairs, wash-hand stands, &c. &c., suitable for Barristers' Chambers.

1 handsome strong Madras-built mail-phaeton, convertible into a waggonette.

1 handsome strong English-built, glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 strong four-seated open carriage.

1 handsome strong, flea-bitten, grey Arab galloway, quiet to ride fast, and a good jumper.

1 handsome string grey pony goes in harness and fast for polo.

1 dog-cart horse and harness.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 43 Hornby Row, in the flat recently occupied by J. C. Kiddle, Esq., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, firstrate oleographs and pictures, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

The property is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 5th April next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome specially designed artistic household furniture of the best make and workmanship, by Mr. Wimbridge and John Roberts, electroplatedware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, a handsome strong English-built, glass-fronted, miniature Brougham an English-built light comfortable Victoria, and English-built mail phaeton, a handsome strong Calcutta-built dog-cart, a pair of very handsome fast trotting chesnut waler horses, a handsome strong bay waler horse, sets of English-made double and single harness, &c., the property of F. KIRBY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th April next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the tents, at Waudby Road, Esplanade, opposite the Bandstand, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood Frenchpolished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate rosewood cottage piano, in very good order, handsome China and Japanese table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, a firstrate Surat cow and calf, a handsome very powerful grey Arab horse, ridden and driven by a lady, English made lady's saddle with bridle complete, &c. &c., the property of Dr. P. PETERSON.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th April next, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Grattan House," Cumballa Hill, the magnificent blackwood and teakwood substantial made specially designed artistic household furniture by Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, plated glass and crokeryware, a firstrate walnutwood harmonium by Soundy & Co, with eight stops, very handsome China, Japanese, and Majolica flower vases, rich table ornaments, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, magnificent library book-cases, almyras, cabinets and screens, handsome large size Italian statues, Brussels carpets, a large size fire resisting safe on stand, chronometer and other clocks, large size wall brackets valuable library &c. the property of J. B. MURZBAN Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from Mr. Robert Scott, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of James Donald of Bombay, an insolvent, Messrs. BENETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on a day to be hereafter fixed (unless previously disposed of by private contract) subject to particulars and conditions of sale which will then be produced—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, for a term of fifty years, from the 1st day of March, 1883, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,419 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows: On the north by Ahmedabad Street, on the south by the road through which the Carnac Bunder sidings pass, on the east by Frere Road, and on the west by the premises next described, on which said premises a large metal business has been for some years carried on and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Donald Hennessey and Couper, and recently in that of the said James Donald and are known as "The Ripon Iron Works," together with the large workshops, godowns and buildings erected on the said piece or parcel of land and the machinery fixtures and effects now in or upon the same.

The whole of the above will be submitted in the first instance as one lot subject to a reserved bid and if not so sold will be put up in lots the first lot comprising the land and buildings and the remaining lots the machinery fixtures and effects.

Also will be sold by Public Auction at the same time and place by order of the mortgagees and on account of the estate of the said James Donald—

All that piece of leasehold land, with the houses, out houses and buildings erected thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 245 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—On the north by Ahmedabad Street on the south by vacant land now or lately in the occupation of Moosajee Ebramjee and Gulam Hussein Allybhoy, on the east by the property, previously described and on the west by property now in the occupation of Jafferjee Abosh, which said premises are held from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for a term of ten years, created by an indenture of lease, dated the 23rd day of May, 1881.

For particular and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, and Crawford and Buckland, solicitors to the respective mortgages.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AT ESA BIN CURTAS'S STABLE, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. at the abovenamed place.

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AUTHORISED

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.

REUTER'S financial quotations under yesterday's date from London show no change in any of the items usually wired. It is mentioned that £100,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England.

In General Produce, Wheat and Seeds were unchanged; but in Mincing Lane, Coffee was 2s. per cwt. dearer at 78s. both for Mid-Plantation and Medium Mysore, in a firm market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, the day's sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, the market for these being again called easier. The only change in spot prices was a decline of 1-16d. in Fine Dhollerah; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher for April to June, and 1-32d. up in the nearer and more distant positions. Manchester had been quiet, and quotations are given as before all round. The Liverpool Market opened firm this morning: probable sales, 12,000 bales; Imports, 10,000 bales.

There was an upward movement in prices in New York yesterday, the spot prices advancing 1-16, say to 9⅞ cents, while Futures moved up 6 points to 9·87 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales yesterday, making the total for the fresh week, so far, the same as last year's, but showing a considerable falling off compared with the year before, the comparative figures for the three years now standing as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts	7,000	8,000	12,000
Three days' do.	17,000	17,000	39,000
Since 1st Sept. '87	5,054,000	5,038,000	4,807,000

The advices from New York above referred to have imparted a firmer feeling to our market to-day, and though the higher rates generally asked in the morning have not, as a rule, been established by actual business, prices may be called decidedly steady at yesterday's level. "Good" Broach was quoted early in the day at 24-5 for ready, but there were no sellers under the higher rate, and the only business which transpired was between dealers, who are inclined to be firm holders of this growth in view of the shorter crop which is now looked for owing to the prolonged cloudy weather in the districts. Bengals have been rather easy at Rs. 180, Rs. 175, and Rs. 169, for ready stuff of the three current qualities, and a rupee per candy higher for May delivery. There have been European buyers of Bhownuggur in the market, for next month's delivery, at Rs. 194 for "Good," and Rs. 203 for "Fully Good." There was a good demand for ready Cotton on the "Green" this afternoon, and a considerable business was done, the principal purchases reported being some 600 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 167 to Rs. 183; 500 bales each of Karanja, and Akola, at Rs. 207 and Rs. 195, respectively; 200 Julgaum at Rs. 200; and in Dhollera descriptions, some 5-600 bales in the aggregate of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 200, Wudwan, at Rs. 198-200½, Jaria, at Rs. 193-7, and Mowa, at Rs. 213 per candy.

WHEAT is neglected by exporters, and only a small business is passing in the Bazaar between native dealers. Prices of Eckdani of the new crop to arrive are a shade easier; while Hard Yellow (63 per cent.) is a little firmer.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is dull, and we call the ready price half an anna lower, at Rs. 5-14-0 to Rs. 6-0-0 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is very quiet, but without quotable change in rates. *Poppy Seed* is dull, and the price of new has declined to Rs. 6-11-0 per cwt. for April-May delivery.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,376	bales.
Wheat	40,111	cwt.
Linseed	10,423	„
Rapeseed	4,706	„
Gingelly	5,871	„
Poppy Seed	576	„
Groundnuts	6,087	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, and without change in quotations for ready business. The Storm Queen (s) now in port is reported to have been fixed from home at 20s. per ton for picked Ports, early April loading; and we hear that the Abcona (s) has been chartered for May loading to U. K. Continent, or one Mediterranean Port, at 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady throughout the day though, with the exception of some hardening in the rate for demand Bank Bills, quotations have been the same as yesterday's. Private Paper has been in only moderate supply, and, at the same time, there is not much enquiry for Bank Bills; and altogether the position looks better than it has done for the last few days. It seems not unlikely that as to-day is the last Wednesday in the financial year, the amount of Council Bills to be allotted may be reduced next week, especially as the Secretary of State's balance is estimated to be £5,600,000 on the 31st instant. We close steady at

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4½d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 4⅝d.	„
Francs	do.	1·75½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, but steady to-day, at 99 5-16 to 99⅜ for money and the account, and 98 13-16 to 98⅞ for the end of next month for four per cents. The other denomination is quoted at 105½ to ¾ nominal.

SHARES.—A moderate business has been done to-day, chiefly in Mill Shares, prices of which have been somewhat irregular, but at closing show the following alterations:—New Great Eastern have advanced Rs. 20¼; Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 15; Fremji Petit, Rs. 7½; and City of Bombay, Rs 5. A decline, on the other hand, has taken place in Manockji Petit of Rs. 12½; and of Rs. 5 each in Queen and Victoria. Bombay-Burma shares have advanced Rs. 80 for the first issue, and Rs. 15 for the second. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher. Cooper Madon have declined Rs. 2.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAWUR—March 28, at No. 5, Foras Road, opposite Napier Foundery, Bomanjee Eduljee Dawur, aged 57 years, deeply regretted. Funeral at 7-30 this (Thursday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREENWAY—March 24, at 7, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, the wife of Charles Greenway, of a son.

HARDING—March 18, at Chittagong, the wife of F. H. Harding, B.C.S., of a son.

ZIFFO—March 23, at 43, Park Street, the wife of Th. M. Ziffo, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GREENHALGH—RUSSELL—March 18, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Dum-Dum, by the Revd. J. A. D. Macdonald, William Henry Greenhalgh of Sidney, Australia, to Susannah Harriett Russell, only daughter of Coudr. W. H. Russell, late of the Commt. Department, Bengal.

HANNAY—HUGHESDON—March 23, at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Revd S B Taylor, Henry Eric Sutherland Hannay, eldest son of the late Colonel S. F. Hannay, to Emily Mary, daughter of the late Joseph Hughesdon, Esq., formerly of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BARBER—March 20, at Jahanabad, Gye, Clara Amy, the infant daughter of Herbert W. Barber, aged 5 months and 22 days.

MILLER—March 23, George Miller, in the morning, at Deegha-Dinapore, late of Jugdispere, in the district of Shahabad, aged 76 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1888.

IN the more essentially historical part of Mr. Westland's Budget the most important chapter is that which reviews the past year's working of the revived income tax. 1886-7 was the first year of the working of the tax, and the account which the Finance Minister gives of it is not the less important because later additions to the taxation of India have diverted attention from the impost the re-introduction of which two years ago awakened such pronounced opposition. The income tax, while it did not please those who had to pay it, disappointed its author. Although it yielded £804,711 in excess of what the discarded license tax had yielded, the collections amounted only to £1,277,511, instead of Sir Auckland Colvin's estimate of £1,458,100. If averages are of any statistical value in relation to questions of this kind, it will be noticed how closely the collection approximated to £1 a head of the contributories, of whom there were 1,375,141. A little more than half of these were contributories of the lowest class, who pay Rs. 10 per annum, but these paid only fourteen per cent. of the whole proceeds of the tax—a proof that it is not in the lower strata that the Government must look for an increase of resources if at any future time they turn to an augmentation of the income tax as a means of augmenting revenue. When, indeed, ninety per cent. of the income taxpayers of India pay only thirty-eight per cent. of the total collection, it is evidently not as a poor man's tax that it can be made to repay the trouble incurred in collecting it. The remaining sixty-two per cent. was paid by people with incomes over Rs. 2,000 a year, and 102 of these contributed just half as much as the 600,000 or so who paid on incomes below Rs. 2,000. Wealth is a relative term, and there would be no agreement amongst the first half dozen men one might meet as to the income that is necessary to make a wealthy man. But if the assessors are correct in estimating that only 6,929 men in all India—excluding those who derive their income from land—have incomes over Rs. 10,000 a year, the wealthy class is even more limited than it had been believed to be, even long after poetic estimates of the wealth of Ind had been discarded. As of these nearly half are Government servants this leaves little more than 3,500 for the wealthy class who derive their living from trade or invested capital. The estimate may be approximately correct, but it is hard to believe it, and when the Government are next casting about them for money and they are tempted to put another couple of pies per rupee on the income tax they will do well to satisfy themselves that they are getting all that they legitimately might out of the tax as it stands. The 3,350 Government servants who get incomes of more than ten thousand per annum cannot deceive the assessor, even if they wanted to. Nor can the more highly paid employés in European service whose tax is collected through their firms. These cannot deceive, and we should not be paying them too high a compliment in saying that they would not if they could. But their wealthier neighbours, whose income does not appear in Army List or Civil List, are not helplessly bound down to the truth as some of us are, and we have more than a suspicion that there would have been more than 3,579 people in all India assessed to the income-tax in 1886-87 at more than Rs. 10,000 a year if their incomes had been as ascertainable as those of the accurate 3,350 whose accuracy would have been a virtue grown of necessity even if it sprang from no worthier source.

Mr. Westland's record shows not only that the gathering ground of the income-tax collector was socially extremely narrow, but that geographically there was a correspondingly close grouping of the contributories. Bengal and Bombay between them furnished about £666,000 of the income-tax revenue of 1886-87, and the Presidency towns in both provinces of course contributed preponderatingly to the totals, Calcutta furnishing £170,588 of the £338,468 contributed by Bengal, or 50·4 per cent., while Bombay city contributed £140,652, or 54·6 of the £257,500 collected in this Presidency. If we want to know much more about the working of the tax in the Bombay Presidency, however, we must turn from Mr. Westland to Mr. Baines, the special officer in charge of the income tax collections under the Government of Bombay, from whose report for the year 1886-87 we quoted at length a short time since. The most satisfactory feature in Mr. Baines's report was the evidence it afforded that the tax, despite the hostility which its introduction provoked, was collected with comparatively little difficulty, and with very small balances outstanding at the end of the year. Bombay, though it does not love the income tax, has always taken more kindly to it than most other localities in India, and we are not surprised to find that it has worked so smoothly. This time, however, Bombay does not seem to have been singular in this respect, for we do not hear, as we did under the two previous income taxes, that Bombay is contented while Calcutta and Madras are complaining of over-assessment. Madras indeed, reports, according to Mr. Westland, a tendency to assess lightly, and the same is said to have been the case with Bengal and Oudh, while taking the country at large the Government derive from the reports the general impression that considerable success has been attained in the endeavour to make the tax as palatable as possible. This success will be assured and permanent in proportion as those who contribute to the tax are satisfied that they are paying only their due share of it. The striking variations in the incidence according to provinces and localities in all probability reflect fairly accurate variations in the economic conditions of the country, and when we are told that in the territory under the Government of Bombay one person in only 311 is taxed, in the mofussil portions of Bengal one in 853, and in Orissa one in 1,466, the fact is eloquent as to the enormous difference in wealth and comfort which is exhibited in various parts of the Empire. There is at present no reason to attribute to superior vigilance in collection the immense varieties in incidence to which the returns bear testimony. But the exemption which the zemindars and the recipients generally of incomes derived from land enjoy is an exception which still awaits justification, and which until it is removed will deprive the income-tax of the strictly equitable character which it must possess if it is ever to become popular. And so long as a quarter of the proceeds of the tax, that is to say, £300,307, are derived from Government servants, it will be impossible to regard it as an equitable tax on the wealth of the country. It was right that this class should contribute its quota to the necessities of the Government that it serves; but it is not right that after advantage has been taken of the publicity that attaches to their income to assess it to the uttermost pie, the really wealthy classes should get off as lightly as they do. Many a wealthy merchant must laugh in his sleeves over the account that is given of the incidence of the tax, an incidence which, we are persuaded, fell unduly lightly upon his class in the year 1886-87.

YESTERDAY the Legislative Council finished its protracted and arduous labours on the new Municipal Bill, which was read a third time and passed. A cool request was made that morning to his Excellency, the President, to withdraw the Bill so that it might be reframed in accordance with the recently formulated opinion of three individuals. It was actually suggested in all seriousness that the Municipal Constitution which has worked with such credit and success for the last twenty years should be cast into the melting pot and come out in a new form that by good luck might possibly be found to give universal satisfaction. We do not know what Lord Reay has done to warrant the expectation that so fatuous an appeal could be successful. To recommend his Excellency to stultify the Council in this fashion by withdrawing a measure on which they had spent the best part of the session, and for which the hour for the third reading was fixed, shows how unreal and visionary are the ideas afloat as to what is possible in regard to matters of such importance. The merest tyro in public affairs could not be expected to make such a request, yet it has been made, apparently in all the simplicity of innocence. What was asked was that at the last moment the Government of Bombay should resolve offhand to make a new experiment in Municipal government, and ignoring the declaration of the Corporation, that "the Municipal Commissionership should be continued as at present," see what would come of a new departure on an untrodden path. Well, suppose the Government had been flighty enough to take this unprecedented course, what would have been the result? What would the Sanitary Commission say to a proposal to place the sanitation of the city at the mercy of a casual majority of the Corporation, which might be led to believe with Dr. Blaney that closed sewers are murder traps, and that every street in Bombay ought to have an open sewer running down its centre? An elected Municipal Commissioner bound to take his orders on every subject from a majority of the Corporation would have no option; he should obey whatever orders might be given him. We do not suppose that even Dr. Blaney's persevering eloquence would succeed in converting the majority of the Corporation to his views on that subject; but the Sanitary Commission would view the bare possibility with terror. The Secretary of State would infallibly be urged in the interests of the chief port of India and of the Eastern trade to refuse his assent to a measure which would render the health of Bombay liable to hazards that are best avoided. The Government has of set purpose hitherto insisted on having a direct control over the sanitation of the three Presidency Cities, and it does not rest wholly with the local Government to part lightly or at a moment's notice with that control. In Calcutta and in Madras, as in Bombay, the head of the executive, who is responsible for the sanitation of the city, is appointed by Government. A few months' quarantine would be too high a price to pay for an experiment such as Lord Reay was yesterday gravely asked to venture upon at the spur of the moment. There are very solid reasons for maintaining the Municipal Constitution of Bombay on the lines which have been hitherto found to conduce to the health and the prosperity of the city. If innovations are to be ventured upon, they should be made after due consideration, and as the result of a full discussion which would bring into view all the elements of a very complicated problem.

AN indefatigable traveller who has just returned from a flying visit to Upper Burma —not the first—gives us some interesting information as to the progress of civilization in that vast acquisition. The city of Mandalay is quite transformed. The native city within the walls has disappeared in salutary fires, which have left no trace of it. The whole aspect of the place is changed, and greatly for the better. Barracks for the British garrison, public offices, and residences for the officials, replace the old streets of planks and mats studded on stilts along the edge of the broad, rectangular, and quite unsavoury and wholly unpaved streets. Now the roadways are macadamised; the houses are of substantial brick; the barracks are of the cheap and abundant teak of the country. Mr. Crossthwait's new house is built on a part of the broad city wall. New gardens are laid out; those around the Palace are greatly improved. The Palace is utilised for official residences and serves the purposes of a Secretariat. The new native town springing up outside the walls is progressing down the broad causeways leading to the river, which were marked out by our engineers a month after the occupation. There is security for life and property, and the city hopes for a future of prosperity. Meanwhile Mandalay within the walls is becoming, if it be not actually, the finest cantonment in the Empire. The trade between Mandalay and Bhamo is considerable and growing, past the present resources of the Flotilla Company. Bhamo is becoming a frontier position of some strength. Two forts on a large scale are nearly completed, and a third one not so large is in progress. The largest—Fort C—will accommodate two thousand men. These forts will be provided with guns, so as to be able to take care of themselves when garrisoned on the requisite scale. The town is patrolled night and day, and order reigns. On the other hand the Policeman's lot is not a happy one. This feeling is shared even by the commandants. The work is harassing and duty incessant; the stations many and remote; there is no beef, no mutton, no milk. There is plenty of fever, with no medical man within leagues when the men are struck down with it in out-of-the-way places. There is much grumbling, but on the whole grumbling does not prevent the potting of dacoits and a gradual diffusion of a respect for law and order along the Shan frontier. Mr. Little is recovering from the effects of the attack made upon him by his servant. In spite of what befell him the good are being reassured and the wicked will gradually be taught to tremble. The Government are accused of not showing proper liberality in dealing with their subordinates in that part of the world, a reproach that may be taken as a sign that there is a due regard for the interests of the Indian taxpayer.

MR. GOSCHEN'S second Budget is not, as he promised his first would be, "humdrum," and it already seems to be popular. He has had to dispose of a surplus of £2,387,000, and in doing so he has not been content with simple remissions of taxation to that amount. For a prosperity Budget, indeed, the additions which he has made to taxation are somewhat remarkable, but as they are all additions that touch the "classes," the "masses" find nothing to complain of in them, and the reduction to six pence of the income tax from seven pence, to which it was reduced from eight pence last year, more than compensates for the invention of a wheel tax, of a duty on bottled wines, and of taxes on pleasure horses, race horses and other luxuries of the rich. The most important feature in the Budget is the grant which the Chancellor of Exchequer makes to the local authorities. Mr. Goschen's method is quite different from that pursued in 1874 by Sir Stafford Northcote when he had a six million surplus to dispose of, and gave a part of it in relief of local taxation. Sir Stafford Northcote, instead of allocating any particular revenue to the local authorities, made the maintenance of pauper lunatics and of gaols Treasury charges. Mr. Goschen has followed a better fashion in making over certain revenues to the local authorities to administer for their own uses. There may be a disadvantage in choosing a moiety of the probate duties for this purpose, and they are an extremely fluctuating branch of the revenue. On the other hand, if by what the telegram calls "a portion of the license tax" is meant certain licenses included in the excise, there are several of these taxes that would be exceedingly appropriate for the purposes of local finance. The dog tax, for one—which has lately been proposed in Bombay as a tax that might with advantage be put at the disposal of the municipalities—yields about £350,000 a year in England, and if its collection were placed in the hands of the local authorities it might be made to yield more. The principle on which Mr. Goschen has relieved local taxation is undoubtedly a good one, and if Mr. Ritchie is as fortunate in dealing with Local Government the Ministry will be extremely lucky. But that is doubtful.

THE City of Bombay Municipal Bill was read a third time and passed by the Legislative Council last evening. The Hon. J. R. Naylor in moving the third reading compared the Bill as introduced, with the Bill in the shape in which it appeared for its third reading, and said that it placed the control of Municipal affairs more completely in the hands of the Corporation and the Standing Committee. But whilst the Commissioner will have to submit his proposals for the sanction of one or other of these bodies much more frequently than has been the case, he will still have control and supervision of the entire executive department of the Municipality and be responsible for its work. The Hon. F. Forbes Adam regretted that the Council had not seen its way to lay down more specifically the great central principle of the Bill, that the Commissioner, is the subordinate of the Corporation, whose policy and wishes he must conform to. The Hon. K. T. Telang remarked that nearly all the points to which he had taken exception at the first reading had been modified in accordance with his views, and although there were were yet defects and shortcomings he had no hesitation in accepting the Bill which, he believed, would be found to work well. The Hon. P. M. Mehta followed, remarking that he believed it an eminently workable and practical measure; but the prospect of its success did not lie simply in its own excellence, it depended in great measure upon its being worked in that combined spirit of enlightened zeal and public spirit and sound practical commonsense which had distinguished the conduct of Municipal affairs in this city for the last fifteen years. The Hon. R. West said he did not share the feelings of the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam as to the necessity for accentuating the subordination of the Commissioner to the Municipality. He thought their relative positions were sufficiently will defined in the Bill as it now appeared. H. E. the Governor closed the debate on the third reading in an eloquent speech in which he observed that it would not be correct to say there are three co-ordinate authorities because it is obvious that the Corporation has legislative powers and powers of imposing taxation and of sanctioning expenditure which the others have not. Neither is it correct to speak of the Municipal Commissioner as only the servant of the Corporation, though he must carry out its commands, designs and desires in the sphere prescribed by law, because those are not his only duties, and the law imposes other statutory duties upon him to be performed on his own responsibility. The Commisioner is a servant of the public in the same way that his Excellency is a servant of the public. He will not receive any instructions from Government, though he is appointed by Government; indeed, he need not be a Covenanted Civilian at all. He is the eye of the ratepayers. H. E. was aware there was another picture—a Commissioner less addicted to administrative duties and setting up as a local orator, detaining the Corporation by irrelevant speeches and rehearsing some of the orations he used to make in former days at the Oxford Union. His Excellency could well conceive the terror with which the community beheld the possibility of 72 speeches from such an individual with his pockets filled with secret correspondence which he refused to produce. But whoever contemplated such a future, certainly it was not Government. He believed the revised machinery created by this Bill would be found adapted to the enlarged functions which it has to perform. He would have no hesitation in sending the Bill to Professor Gueist, the greatest living authority on local Government legislation and he was sure members of various legislative bodies would envy the businesslike way in which the Council had dealt with this comprehensive measure.

OUT of respect to the memory of the late Sultan of Zanzibar, His Highness' agents in Bombay held the ceremony usually held on such occasions. A large number of native merchants attended the feast and closed their places of business. Work also ceased at the bunders. The steamers belonging to His Highness as well as those belonging to Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. hoisted their flags at half-mast yesterday.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY will arrive at Simla about the 10th of May. From Sutna the party will be conducted to Rewah, thirty-three miles distant, by a detachment of the Rajah's Cavalry.

A SEVERE hailstorm has passed over Silchar. As yet no reports have been received from the gardens; but there can be little doubt that several gardens have suffered.

THE quarters for the Nursing Sisters at Rawal Pindi have been completed. They are situated close to the various hospitals, and seem fairly suitable.

TRAVELLERS proceeding to Kashmir already complain loudly that nearly all transport is taken up for Viceregal requirements, and as His Excellency will be travelling just when the leave-season commences the difficulties are likely to increase. Now that passes for Kashmir have been abolished there will be an increased number of military officers proceeding to that country this year.

MR. K. M. CHATTERJEE has been appointe Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court at Calcutt Mr. Chatterjee, in addition to being a barrister sixteen years' standing, is a B.L. of the Calcut University. He practised for some time at Allah bad. He has long been a Professor of Law at or other of the Metropolitan Colleges, and Lecturer on the Tagore Law foundation last ye Mr. Chatterjee is said to be one of the ablest nati writers in Bengal.

THE idea of bringing an expert from France investigate the Bengal silkworm disease having be abandoned, the local Government has now und consideration, we believe, the question of puting one of the returned Cirencester men study the subject at a silk-breeding establishme in France.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Budget statement on being read to the House was generally approved.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 28.

The House of Commons to-day adjourned until the 5th April for the Easter holidays.

THE EXCITEMENT AT BUCHAREST.

BUCHAREST, MARCH 27.

The Opposition deputies led a large mob into the Legislative Chamber at Bucharest. The door-keeper was shot, and the troops were called out to repel the intruders. After a few volleys of blank cartridge the rioters dispersed.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, MARCH 26.

President Carnot, in conformity with the decision of the Court of Inquiry, has passed a decree notifying the retirement of General Boulanger from the French Army.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

MARCH 27.

France has rejected the counter proposals made by Italy for a commercial treaty.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, MARCH 27.

The Abyssinians are facing the Italian positions.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, MARCH 27.

Seyyid Khalif, brother to the late Sultan, has succeeded to the gaddee.

THE CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

A FATHER AND BROTHER SHOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

Nil Madhub Mitter, who shot his father and younger brother on Monday morning, sent for Kally Nath Mitter, a member of the Bengal Council, Solicitor, and Honorary Magistrate, and made a clean breast of the whole thing. He said he purchased a revolver and deliberately shot his victims, as his father would not pay him Rs. 10,000 to secure an appointment, and that his brother had instigated the father not to do so. The father died this forenoon, but the brother is improving.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION BY LADY DUFFERIN.

Lady Dufferin distributes prizes this evening to the students of the Armenian Philanthropic Academy.

THE FOREIGN CONSULS AND LORD DUFFERIN.

All the foreign Consuls-General and Consuls here waited to-day at Government House to bid farewell to the Viceroy.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES.

Mr. H. Clogstoun, Accountant-General, Madras, has taken furlough. Mr. E. Kelner, Deputy Auditor and Comptroller-General, succeeds him, Mr. C. Kiernander taking Mr Kelner's place. Mr. A. Cooke officiates for Mr. Kiernander as Deputy Auditor-General. Mr. C. Weir, Under-Secretary, Financial Department, succeeds Mr. Cooke. Mr. Jacob remains as Deputy Secretary, Financial Department.

MEETING OF THE LOCAL MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Viceroy attends the meeting of the local Municipal Commissioners this afternoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INCOMING MAILS *

ADEN, MARCH 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam, with the outward English mails of the 16th March, left here for Bombay at 11 a.m., to-day.

* The previous telegram has been cancelled.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 28.

The Italian mail steamer Singapore left here for Aden and Bombay yesterday at 6 p.m.

COLOMBO, MARCH 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Victoria left here for Suez at 6 p.m. on 26th instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind left here at noon to-day for Suez.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats easier.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. do.	73¼
Bar Silver	43 3-16
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect, Teheran route interrupted beyond Emden.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 27.

10 p.m.	82·5

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

6 a.m.	75·9
10 a.m.	84·8
2 p.m.	86·9
4 p.m.	85·1

IT is proposed to erect in Mandalay, for the use of the American Baptist Mission, a fire-proof chapel as a memorial to the late Dr. Judson, the pioneer Missionary to the Burmans. It is hoped to raise Rs. 30,000, for the purpose, of which a good beginning has been made by one of the few survivors of the converts baptized by Dr. Judson giving Rs. 3,000, Mr. F. D. Phinney, the mission treasurer in Rangoon and an American missionary in Burmah, will gladly receive and forward contributions for the Judson Memorial, and it is hoped that the receipts will justify the laying the corner-stone of the building on the 9th August, 1888, the one-hundredth anniversary of Dr. Judson's birth.

A CALCUTTA paper hears privately that a certain jail in the North-West Provinces has been sending its Darogah into the bazaar of a small town of Bengal to buy table linen and handkerchiefs in large quantity. The jails, of course, are supplying certain articles for use in British Army Hospitals, but on the understanding that they are made in the jails. It is not intended that jails should be converted into purchasing agencies.

THE subscriptions to the Dufferin Memorial Fund already amount to Rs. 23,300. Although, as part of the preliminary proceedings, the form of the memorial has been decided, it might be well to consider, remarks the *Englishman*, whether, instead of a statue, a new Town Hall would not be the best and most appropriate memorial that could be raised to Lord Dufferin in Calcutta. "The present Hall is an old building, suitable enough for dances, but badly adapted for public meetings, a fact of which we have recently had painful experience. It may be objected that the idea is meanly utilitarian, but we do not think that the Viceroy would see anything derogatory in the proposal, and a Dufferin Town Hall would certainly be a more imposing memorial than a statue to be placed either in the present Hall or on the maidan. There is, of course, the question of funds, but we believe that the money for such a purpose would be readily forthcoming. Were this idea carried out future generations in Calcutta would bless the name of Lord Dufferin if only for having secured the addition of a fine handsome Public Hall to the permanent possessions of the city."

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON have made improved arrangements for facilitating the movements of pilgrims from India to the Hedjaz and back. In a letter to the Government of India, dated 27th February, their agent writes :—

"I beg to inform you that after last season's experience, we have decided that, in order to successfully carry out the requirements of the Government of India in the facilitating of the movements of pilgrims, it is necessary for us to charter steamers in order to have them, as far as possible, under our own control. We have, therefore, arranged during the coming season to charter and despatch four steamers from Bombay to Jeddah, and two from Jeddah to Bombay. The departures from Bombay will take place on or about the following dates, viz., April 15th, June 20th, and July 3rd, and 15th. The steamer in April will enable those who wish to avoid the monsoon weather, and to spend the month of Ramzan in the Hedjaz."

THE rectification of the Afghan frontier in the Kushk and Kashan valleys was attended with an incident which must seem to the Ameer's subjects an unmitigated hardship. When the boundary was fixed in accordance with the protocol of September, 1885, the Ameer brought five or six hundred cultivators from Zamindaur and settled them in the valley of the Kushk. The emigration, or rather deportation, of these people from their homes in southern Afghanistan to their new settlements entailed a journey of over 300 miles. By the time they had been settled in their new abodes, had built their mud huts, and had begun to reclaim the waste, a fresh bargain was struck by our diplomatists ; and as a result, nearly half these unlucky colonists were found to be living on Russian territory. So they have been compelled to make another move, and this at a most inclement season.

A MEMORIAL has gone up to the Viceroy praying for the provision of a suitable resting place for the remains of the late King of Oudh, who among his other titles to posthumous consideration is euphemistically described as "an honoured guest of the British Government." The memorialists would like to see land purchased near the Garden Reach residence for the purpose of raising a suitable mausoleum thereon, with adequate provision for alms, illuminations, and "all other religous ceremonies observed by his late Majesty."

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Englishman*, describing the University Boat Race, says :—"The attendance along the river banks this morning was good, although not, perhaps, so large as on some recent occasions. There was a thickish fog on, which somewhat spoiled the effect of the show for the spectators. Cambridge won the toss, went away with a will, and led throughout. The Oxford crew, though evidently rowing a losing race, pulled gamely the whole way, spurting well at various points."

THERE has been a pitched battle at a place called Salliya between one of the gangs of dacoits who infest the Gwalior territory and the durbar troops. The latter lost a sepoy killed, and two dangerously wounded, besides minor casualties, but they killed the two leaders of the outlaws and five of their followers. "The credit of this affair," remarks the Allahabad paper, "is due to the dispositions of Sir Ganpat Rao, who is acting with his accustomary skill and energy in this campaign of repression. He has just carried an important reform in getting the Council to decide that the state troops shall be distributed over the districts, where they can be on the spot for acting against dacoits, instead of being quarterred *en masse* at Lashkar. But simple as this expedient seems it required much persuasion to recommend it to the conservative members of the Council, with their oriental conception of soldiers as something belonging to the state of the Prince, and like his crown and his jewels not be removed upon any account. For this reason, till now, the troops have been carefully kept together about the capital in such a way that they were not only useless for preserving the peace but were very often the means of disturbing it."

A CURIOUS instance of superstition standing in the way of trade and a people's advancement is mentioned in the report on the administration of Assam for last year. It was discovered some time ago that a magnificent forest of rubber trees existed in the vicinity of Borduk in the country of the Abors, a tribe on the extreme north-east frontier of Assam, which has given a good deal of trouble at times, but of late years has been kept fairly well in hand by the tact of our Political Officers at Sadya. It also happened that last year the price of rubber rose considerably ; and when the fact of the existence of the Abore forest got abroad, traders from the more civilised Singphos and Khamptis immediately began to enter into negotiations with the Abors for permission to proceed up the Dihong and tap the trees. At this point, however, Mr. Needham, the Assistant Political Agent, had to interfere, and persuade the traders to return lest worse should befall them. The Abors, it appears, believe that the rubber tree is the abode of a great and powerful sylvan spirit, and Mr. Needham is convinced that all of them except a few who are civilised enough to put a bribe above even a sylvan spirit, would resent any attempt at hacking it about. Until, therefore, this airy deity can be persuaded to remove his abode to some less valuable tree, the wealth of rubber among the Abors must remain untouched.

A SMALL party of the 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, encountered a band of dacoits in the Kyoukse district on the 20th. The enemy lost 11 killed, two wounded, and two prisoners. Twelve guns were captured. On our side the Resaldar-Major of the regiment was wounded. The Kyoukse district has been a good deal disturbed lately, and it is hoped that this lesson will have a good effect. A bad dacoity has occurred to the south of the same district some fourteen miles from Wundwin, where a village named Kokosu was attacked by a large band of dacoits and seven women and two men were killed. Action is being taken against this gang, which is said to be Boh Tok's. Its members have retreated into the thick jungle and low hills north of Prinzie Myo. The Northern Shan column has returned to Mandalay and now breaks up. Fifty rifles of the 42nd Gurkas are to remain temporarily at Thibaw as an escort to Mr. Daly, Political Officer. The 100 Gurkhas of the 43rd return to Assam *via* Calcutta. The political results of the work done by this column are very satisfactory. The latest news of the Southern Shan column was from Maingye, dated 6th March. The column is expected to reach Maymyo on its return journey about 23rd March.

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF, the newly appointed British Minister to the Court of the Shah of Persia, has left London by the Continental mail for Constantinople, *en route* for Teheran.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

ON the arrival at Bombay of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry from Burma, on or about the 13th proximo, the Regiment will be despatched by rail—head-quarters and 5 companies to Neemuch and 3 companies to Indore. The Depot is to be moved from Malegaon to Neemuch after the arrival of the Regiment at destinations. The 5th Bombay Light Infantry on arrival at Bombay from Burma, on or about the 30th April, is to be despatched by rail to Baroda, dropping 2 companies at Surat. The two companies of the 28th Bombay Infantry at Surat and the Company at Baroda will, on relief by the above, be moved by rail to Poona to rejoin head-quarters at New Jhansi. The 23rd Bombay Light Infantry on arrival at Bombay from Burma, on or about the 16th May, will be despatched by rail to Munmad for Malegaon, and the Depot will be moved from Neemuch to Malegaon after the arrival of the 25th Bombay Infantry at the former station.

THE AJMERE RAILWAY SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, MARCH 24.

THE Railway School anniversary never before gathered such a crowd as on the evening of the twenty-third instant, sat or stood in the spacious building and swarmed around the doors and windows or stayed without for want of room. Scores of bright little flags decorated the edifice that crowns the knoll, and the interior ornamentation showed skill and toil. The number and quality of the carriages massed before the hall suggested appreciation of the occasion. Prominent were the splendid greys which had brought the president of the hour, Colonel Walter, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, with our popular Commissioner, Colonel Trevor; for Major Bissett, who was present, always on the alert to do the best for every good cause along his line, had desired that Colonel Walter should be invited.

In the throng we noticed the genial Major Martelle, Political Agent for Bhurtpore, Kerowli, Dholpore, &c., Drs. Aredman and Husband, the Reverends Skelton, Hard and Jeffries, Messrs. Reid, Harris, Joscelyne, Harvey, Callaghan, Gutersloh, Condor, Stewart, Leach, Gilman, and several ladies.

After an introductory devotional hymn, sung by the children, the audience standing, the honorary secretary greatly interested his auditors by a speech which happily combined information, exhortation and cheer. Mr. Fordham referred to 1884, when the school was taken over by the Railway with its 22 scholars. Now the roll has 75—43 boys and 32 girls. The hearers applauded this report of rapid advance. We were told that the committee consists of officers of the Railway with a Chaplain and the Civil Surgeon, the Agent to the Governor-General and the Commissioner being ex-officio members.

The honorary secretary read the report of the inspection of the school as made by the head of the Educational Department, Mr. Reid, and the supplementary one, as to the infants, furnished by Mr. Harris :—that the general tone of the school is excellent ; that the staff is to be congratulated ; that the head-master, Mr. Miller, is well versed in all things pertaining to the school ; that the head-mistress, Mrs. Miller, is well suited to the position ; and that some of the subordinate teachers mightimprove (they are growing older and improvement is expected). The bane of the school is extreme irregularity of attendance. While the code presents four hundred as a reasonable standard of attendance, not more than one half of the school had reached this rank. Parents must be vigilant to send their children, if the desired success is to be secured. The Inspector remarks that on the whole considerable progress has been made in the six standards.

In forwarding the Inspector's reports, the Commissioner had remarked that he was glad to see that the documents were generally so favourable. The honorary secretary felt that he could pledge the attention of the head-master to the items in which the way to improvement had been pointed out. The secretary stated that the Parsee School had been invited to be present and take part, as the scholars speak English. He thanked all present for their attendance, as there had never been so large, might it be said in a popular term, such a bumper house before, but he hoped that every year a big audience will be on hand. We believe that our valued friend's wish will be gratified, because of the genuine entertainment which the programme furnished us, singing, dialogues, readings and pianoforte exercise. The scholars were masters of the situation, and hearty applause greeted their efforts.

Colonel Walter addressed the audience, saying that it was with great pleasure he was present, always taking the deepest interest in education, having traced the school from its life before it came into the hands of the Railway. He was glad to see so many girls in attendance. At Ulwar he has just witnessed the exercises of the High School, in which there were only boys. He congratulated all on the great success attained, and urged parents to send their children regularly. He put in a word for the Mount Abu School, where in the cool climate, beside earnest study, physical exercise and development can be fostered. He exhorted the pupils to make the most of their opportunity to lay tin resources for life's struggle. Study to do what hey have to do and to do it well and earnestly. As a pleasant remembrance, he requested a holiday for the scholars until the Monday after Easter.

FRENCH BRANDIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the Consular report from La Rochelle, published in the *Bombay Gazette* of July 23rd last, Messrs. Alexandre and Co., our Cognac correspondents, make the following observations which we shall be glad if you publish in your paper at an early date, as we consider the subject to be of high importance alike to importers and consumers of Cognac Brandy in India :—

The consular report from La Rochelle, which seems to the brandy trade to have been influenced by some Scotch or Irish whisky shipper, does not in reality give any new or fresh information, not already known in every market. It is a well known fact that brandy sold at very low prices cannot be a perfectly pure grape spirit ; so it is only the price paid that gives buyers a guarantee of getting a pure grape produce. There is still a very large stock of fine brandies left in this district from the time before the phylloxera began to appear. The shippers of brandy are, as a rule, very wealthy firms and can afford to hold over these stocks up till the moment the phylloxera has disappeared, and the vineyards again be in full flowering. The end of the phylloxera seems to be approaching. The vintage, this year, in some parts was rather large and the brandy distilled from the vine is proved to be of a very choice quality. The potato spirit is certainly introduced under various denominations, as there always is and will be a trade and demand for a cheap article. But specially in such cases our wines are used for being mixed up with and distilled over. So there certainly enters a good deal of brandy through this operation into such cheap class of goods, and the best proof for it is, that if you keep this cheap article in casks for some period you will always find it getting better and better, which certainly never is the case with pure potato spirit. In the report it seems to be held out that all whisky shipped is pure. This is simply ridiculous, as it is very well known in the United Kingdom, that there is no trade where there is more manipulation going on than there is in the whisky trade. They are exactly in the same category as the brandy shippers, as they can only supply a pure article when they get the price paid for it. However, the shippers and importers of real pure brandy need never be afraid of this competition. There is and will always be an outlay and sale for it, specially now more than ever. As the public is getting more and more into the custom of paying fair and reasonable prices they are sure to obtain the pure brandy known well all over the world, the only wholesome spirit, which physicians always everywhere recommend in cases of sickness and specially in hot climates.

Regarding Germany's competition with France in brandy, about which paras. appear occasionally in your papers, they say as follows :—

The increase of duty on the export of German spirit, and not brandy as the Germans wish to call their alcohol made of beet roots, potatoes, &c., has had no effect in France. Since some years past France has increased in competing successfully in the way of distilling such as the abovementioned produce, so there is almost no introduction of German spirit in France now. Besides this and the fear of this decision of the German Government would have some effect, the French Government has immediately raised the duty on foreign spirits and things have come as they were before, and there is no more advantage at present for France to receive German spirits than before. This German or French spirit is used in both countries for cheap brandy, but when we come to consider the quantity of real pure Cognac Brandy shipped from Cognac district every year, we regret to know there are people in the world interested to alter the name of things and create confusion. Consumers ought to know or rather to be informed that when they wish to get Cognac Brandy they must apply to Cognac shippers or their representatives all over the world.—Yours, &c.,

R. RAMCHANDRA AND Co.

March 27.

PRESENTATION TO THE PERSIAN CONSUL.

AN address was presented on Tuesday afternoon, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, to Haji Mirza Kuli Khan, the Persian Consul-General, in view of his departure to Teheran to take up a ministerial appointment offered to him by his Highness the Shah of Persia. The address was given on behalf of the Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of Parsees in Persia. A valuable tea and coffee set of silver was also presented to the Consul. The chair was occupied by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, who opened the proceedings with a brief address, in which he said that his Excellency the Persian Consul-General had, ever since his arrival in Bombay, tried to bring Persia to the prominent notice of the Parsees, and had no doubt rendered important services to the Shah's Government which his Imperial Majesty and his country had not been slow to recognise. It was worthy of note that the Parsees, who, for the sake of extending their commerce, opened firms in China and London, did not do the same in Persia, but the time, the chairman trusted, was not far distant when they would extend their commercial enterprise there also, inasmuch as they were given to understand that good roads were being constructed and that the country was being intersected by rail-roads, the first necessaries for encouraging and attracting commerce. He took the opportunity of requesting his Excellency to use his sympathies and influence in promoting the interests and ameliorating the condition of the Parsees in Persia. The chairman concluded by congratulating his Excellency on his appointment to a high post in Persia, and he hoped that yet higher honours and distinctions were in store for him, and that his Excellency might long live in peace and comfort for the advantage of his country.

Mr. Ardesheer Sorabji Camdinna, the secretary of the Association, then read the following address :—Your Excellency,—We, the undersigned members of the Parsee community, once again approach your Excellency this time with mingled feelings of joy and regret, to express the sentiments which we know are aroused among our co-religionists in this town at your approaching departure to take up a high post in our native country. We congratulate you sincerely on the assurance which your appointment to a position of trust and influence in the Government of Persia conveys of the favour and high opinion in which you are held by his Majesty the Shah himself ; and we are gratified to recognize also in this act the guarantee that his Majesty regards with approval those efforts of yours which you have perseveringly made to establish friendly intercourse between the present rulers of our ancient fatherland and ourselves. Having seen for yourself the position which we as a community have, by dint of honest industry and loyal devotion to a benign Government, acquired for ourselves under its fostering care, its equal laws and liberal administration, you have shown considerable anxiety to ameliorate the condition of our co-religionists in Persia. We are deeply grateful to your Excellency for this desire, which evinces rare foresight and statesmanlike instinct on your part, and we assure you that should you and your colleagues in the Government of that country continue to act on these lines in the treatment of his Majesty's Parsee subjects, that your labours will be amply rewarded by the loyalty, the contentment and the support of a grateful people. As your Excellency is doubtless aware there have been started recently by us about six schools for the education of our co-religionists in Persia, and among the numerous acts of kindness and justice, which, we are convinced, you will organize or support in their interest in future, we bespeak for these institutions your kind encouragement and the securing of substantial aid from the State. Among those of the generous acts already performed by the Shah during your residence here we value highly the appointment of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, a member of our community, as Vice-Consul in Bombay. By this appointment both his Majesty and his advisers have given evidence of a spirit of friendliness towards the Parsees, which we view with satisfaction. However much we rejoice at the promotion which your august master has deservedly bestowed on you, we cannot help regretting it on account of the severance it enforces between you and us. We are sincerely sorry to lose you from amongst us, and can only console ourselves that the loss we suffer will be more than made up for by the gain of those among whom you go to labour, and further that you will be henceforth in a position to give better and wider effect to those kindly intentions which you have so generously professed for the good of our co-religionists. As a slight mark of the esteem we entertain for you and in memory of the cordial relations which have subsisted between the Persian Consulate during your tenure of office here and ourselves, we ask you now to accept of a service of plate of Indian workmanship, which, we trust, may for many years continue to remind you that the best wishes of the Parsee community of Bombay follow you wherever you are. We only hope, in conclusion, that our relations with your successor here may be as pleasant and profitable as they have been with you ; and with kindly assurances of our high regard and fervent wish for your continued prosperity and long life, &c.

His Excellency replied to the address in Persian. He said in the course of his speech that language, however, choice it might be, could not satisfactorily explain the feelings of gratitude, when one, a foreigner in India, far from the scenes of his childhood, away from his family and home, all alone in Bombay, was honoured as he had been that day with an address, and a *souvenir* bespeaking the friendship of so wealthy, intelligent, and prominent a section of the community of Bombay as the Parsees. On looking around him he saw familiar faces representing the wealth, intellect, and influence of the Parsee community of Bombay, which he might never be destined to behold again, and he echoed the regret felt by his friends that circumstances should compel him to part from them to serve his august master and his country. (Applause.) But, wherever he was and in whatever situation he was placed, he assured them that he would always affectionately recall to mind the Zoroastrians of India, their kindness and sympathy towards him, an utter stranger to them, and not one of their race or faith. (Applause.) He gave his assurance that it would be his delight and anxious care to support to the utmost of his influence, anything that could be done for the advancement and intellectual development of the Zoroastrians of Persia so that the co-religionists of the Parsees in Persia might in time to come enjoy the benefits which under the British Government, the trusted ally of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, the Parsees enjoyed in India. (Applause.) As the Association had established schools, it will be his duty to support and foster them, in conjunction with his colleagues. His Excellency thanked the Association for their warm congratulations on his preferment and for all their good wishes. He thanked those who had presented him with the very choice *souvenir*, which, he said, would daily remind him of the great Parsee community of Bombay that had during his sojourn in Bombay made his separation from his home and country less painful, and whose good wishes had induced his Imperial master to give him the post of a Minister. He also took the opportunity of expressing his sincere thanks for the marked courtesy extended to him by Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and by Lady Dufferin, and for the kindness of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay. (Applause.) His Excellency concluded by reciprocating the good wishes expressed in the address given to him.

The meeting then dispersed.

The following letter, dated Breach Candy, 27th March 1888, was addressed to the Persian Consul-General by Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit :—

Your Excellency,—It is with mingled feelings of regret and satisfaction that I beg to approach your Excellency to express my heartfelt sympathy for the business of this day's meeting—regret because in you we shall be losing a friend and well-wisher of our community here and our co-religionists in Persia, and satisfaction because we are all well aware that you are called back to our native country to fill a more important post. Had it not been for the very sad bereavement in my family, I would have had the satisfaction of testifying by my presence my approbation of the creditable and highly satisfactory manner in which the functions of your important position have been discharged by you during the term of your office in Bombay. I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my fervent hope that your Excellency will be pleased to take the same lively interest in the welfare and advancement of our co-religionists in Persia as you have hitherto done. I wish that you may long be spared to enjoy the honours that H. M. the Shah has been so graciously pleased to confer upon you. Wishing you God-speed, I beg to remain your Excellency's friend and well-wisher,

NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

We have been asked by Mr. Ardasir Dustoor Camdinna, the honorary secretary of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Funds, to request the Parsee community to muster in a large body at the Apollo Bunder, at 4 30 p.m. to-day, to see the Consul-General off.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to personal attraction, and to helth and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice, compound of Oriental ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the breath. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is the best and safest preserves of the hair, and produces a luxuriant and glossy growth ; is also sold in a golden colour. Ask chemists for ROWLAND'S articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROWLANDS, Commanding the Bangalore Division, inspected the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers on March 25. After their being put through various manœuvres, the General addressed the corps. He said he regretted that the non-commissioned officers, with but few exceptions had not displayed the intelligence on this parade that their rank demanded. If, owing to their employments, or business engagements, they could not attend parades regularly, they might, at very little sacrifice at home, study what is not only expected but required of them as regarded their knowledge of duties as guides and markers. There were now simple and cheap models made and sold which, with the exercise of only common intelligence, may enable any man to study to become master of all the military movements required at the present day. The General hoped that all ranks would endeavour to understand the importance of the Volunteer movement to the nation at large. Peace, he said, they all desired, but the sound of the tocsin of war was not far distant. At light infantry movements, and more especially in executing the attack-formation, the General found the Bangalore Volunteers most intelligent and attentive. There was that dash and activity displayed in their movements which is so assuring under fire. The corps was now looked upon as an old one ; and the General was sure that if its services should ever be required, it would not be found wanting in efficiency or discipline.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, the chairman, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, presiding. There were also present :—Sir Frank Souter, Sir Henry Morland, Colonel Merewether, Drs. Waters and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Muncherjee N. Banajee.

THE PANDAY SANITARIUM.

Sir Frank Souter proposed, and Colonel Merewether seconded, "That having heard the opinion of Mr. Inverarity in the case of the rating of the Panday Sanitarium, the Town Council are of opinion that steps should be taken with a view to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's decision being considered, and, if possible, reviewed and altered."

To this proposition Mr. Raghunath Khote moved the following amendment :—"That, in view of the opinion of counsel now read, the property should be reassessed next year and the question of the liability to assessment re-tried next year.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee seconded the amendment.

On a division the original proposition was carried by six votes against five.

ANTIQUATED ENGLISH.

The sanction of the Council was asked for the purchase from Mr. Osman Ahmed Buchia of a plot of ground at Agripada, for the purpose of affording access to municipal milch cattle stables.

Dr. Waters objected to the phraseology used in this resolution. He would like to know, he said, why the Municipality were the only people in the world who spelt milk "m-i-l-c-h." He further said that cows were not kept in stables, but in byres.

Dr. Cowasjee : What is a byre ?

Sir Henry Morland : It is a north country term used for a place where cows are kept. It is spelt b-i-e-r.

Dr. Cowasjee : People would not know what is meant if the word were used, and in the Act we find "milch cattle and stables." It would be as well to stick to the term.

Sir Frank Souter : You had better give notice of a motion to alter the phraseology, Dr. Waters.

Dr. Waters : Yes, I will. The word is in Johnson.

The required sanction was given.

The meeting was then adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MAUNDY THURSDAY, March 29.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Service of Penitence and Address.

GOOD FRIDAY, March 30.

6-45 a.m.—Matins, Litany and Ante-Communion.
12 noon to 3 p.m.—"The three hours' Agony." by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Service.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

GOOD FRIDAY, March 30.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

MAUNDY THURSDAY, March 29.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon with the Litany of the Passion.

GOOD FRIDAY, March 30.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Litany and Ante-Communion.
12 noon to 3 p.m.—"The three hours' Agony," preached by the Rev. E. S. Hall.
5 p.m.—Children's Service and Address.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

EASTER EVE.

7 a.m.—Matins and Ante-Communion.
6-30 p.m.—First Evensong of Easter.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, BOMBAY.

MAUNDY THURSDAY, March 29.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

GOOD FRIDAY, March 30.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Pre-Communion Service, and Sermon. Hymns 114, 109, and 112.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 108, 109, and 122.

EASTER DAY, April 1.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and second Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 134, 135, and 316.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 134, 125, and 131.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

GOOD FRIDAY, March 30.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns "Story of the Cross."—Parts I. and II., III., IV. and V.

EASTER DAY, April 1.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 134 and 131.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 125, 135 and 140.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

GOOD FRIDAY, March 30.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 166, 170 and 470.

EASTER DAY, April 1.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion, Preacher Rev. Filmer Sulivan.—Hymns 183, 180, 186 and 178.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, Preacher Rev. Filmer Sulivan.—Hymns 185, 181 and 179.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Spectator* asks if animals are able to think over and carry out a plan ? The following anecdotes, he says, will answer the question :—

When in India I had a small rough terrier who, when given a bone, was sent to eat it on the gravel drive under an open porch in front of the bungalow. On several occasions two crows had made an attempt to snatch the dainty morsel ; but their plans were easily defeated by Topsy's growls and snapping teeth. Away flew the crows to the branch of a tree near by. After a few moments of evident discussion they proceeded to carry out the plan of attack. One crow flew down to the ground and gave a peck at the end of the dog's tail. Topsy at once turned to resent this attack in the rear, while the other crow flew down and bore the bone away in triumph. The same dog had a favourite resting-place in an easy-chair, and was very often deprived of it by a dog which came as visitor to the house. Topsy did not approve of this, and her attempts to regain her seat were met with growls and bites. This justified an act of eviction, and the busy little brain decided on a plan. The next day, as usual, the intruder established himself in the chair, which was close to the open door. Topsy looked on for a moment and then flew savagely out of doors, barking at a supposed enemy. Out ran the other dog to see what was up, and back came Topsy to take possession of her coveted seat. The other dog came slowly back and curled himself up in a far-off corner. The above I was an eyewitness to, and therefore can vouch for the truth of what I relate.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1888-89.

(Continued from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

SECTION IV.—GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION.

121. Having concluded these observations upon the several divisions of our Revenue and Expenditure, I would make some remarks upon our general financial position, but that no one can be more conscious than myself how difficult it is, in Indian Finance, to look very far beyond the present. Our finance is a strange blending of elements which we can regard with a feeling of certainty and confidence, and of large outlying uncertainties over which we have no control. If we look at those heads of Revenue and Expenditure which depend upon our own administration, we have every reason to be satisfied. Land Revenue, Salt, Stamps, Excise, Customs,—all of these are elastic and progressive. Post Office, Telegraph, and Forests, all of which may be regarded as *quasi*-commercial departments are more remunerative every year. Civil and Public Works expenditure are well under control. Railways afford a certain and an advancing income, and the only difficulty connected from a financial point of view, with the account of their revenues, is the vastness of the transactions, which is such that five per cent. increase or decrease in their earnings may make a difference of a million, each way in our accounts.

122. These are the elements of satisfaction and of comparative certainty. On the other side, we have 8¼ millions of our revenue,—namely, the Opium Revenue—liable to be adversely affected, and at the present moment adversely affected, by the policy of China, and the increasing competition of other nations to supply the Chinese demand. We are obliged, by our military position, to take a share in the policy of armament which, willingly or unwillingly, the great European nations have been driven to adopt. And finally, and more directly affecting us, is the uncertainty of silver. The fall in its value seems to be temporarily arrested, but no one can say for how long we shall have a respite from the progressive increase of our burdens which this fall has hitherto imposed upon us.

The chances of famine, too, are to be regarded, though it is certain that, through the extension of Railways, a new famine will be combated with very much smaller outlay of money than any former one.

123. The question of Indian Finance is, therefore, the question whether, in the face of all these uncertainties, our margin is sufficiently large. And in talking of this margin, I do not refer simply to the surplus of Rx. 423,000 which our Budget account shows, before the expenditure on Special Defence works is charged against it. When we write of the margin we hold against special uncertainties and special expenditure, we must not reckon merely that portion of the margin which remains to us after much of the special expenditure alluded to is charged against it.

For example, we have, at present, the special burden of the Upper Burma account which, for 1888-89, stands as follows :—

	Rx.		Rx.
Revenues	547,000	Civil Expenditure :—	
		Police	732,000
		Other Departments	339,000
		Military Works	190,000
		Civil Works	314,000
		Irrigation	23,000
		Army Special Expenditure	824,000
		Total	2,422,000

shewing a net charge of about Rx. 1,879,000, all of which is within our revenue account. So also, we are charging to Revenue about Rx. 178,000 for Military roads on the North-Western Frontier.

Reckoning these, in the sense in which we are at present discussing the financial position, to be charges against our "margin," we might write the Budget Estimate thus, somewhat altering the figures of the statement under paragraph 16.

	Rx.		Rx.
Ordinary net revenues, excluding Upper Burma	53,550,000	Ordinary net expenditure including the above	51,074,000
Upper Burma	547,000	Upper Burma	2,422,000
		Frontier Roads	178,000
		Special Defences	1,121,000
			54,795,000
Total	54,097,000	Deficit including Special Defences	698,000

124. If, therefore, we look only at ordinary items, we have a margin of Revenue of Rx. 2,476,000, the excess of Rx. 53,550,000 over Rx. 51,074,000. This margin is what we have to oppose to what, in European continental practice, would be called the "*Budget-Extraordinaire*," namely, the special burdens and risks of Famine and Exchange, of defence of our frontiers and coasts, and of the conquest and settlement of our new province. In the present year, the charges of our "*Budget Extraordinaire*" are specially heavy, and (without reckoning any part of the account of Railway construction on our North-West Frontier) they absorb not only all our margin, but Rx. 698,000 in addition. The security of our present financial position depends upon our estimate of how far we may consider that, though these special burdens cost us Rx. 3,174,000 in the particular year 1888-89, it is sufficient, on an average of years, to provide only Rx. 2,476,000 for them. The present scale of expenditure in Upper Burma and on Special Defences is practically certain of early reduction ; but although it is possible that Famine charges and Exchange may add to our expenditure as much as we are in other directions relieved of, we have adopted a high standard in measuring our financial obligations, and can point with some confidence to the recuperative power shown by our revenues, and to the fact that their natural increase much more than any special measures of taxation, has hitherto enabled us to meet the ever-growing burdens which recent years have forced upon us.

SECTION V.—PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

125. It may be convenient in this place to enter upon a short review of the state of Provincial Finances. The new contracts with the Provincial Governments have now been in operation for one year, and the state of their Accounts and Estimates after the close of the first year's transactions, shows very fairly how the new contracts may be expected to operate during their five years' currency. It will be borne in mind that the operation of the Provincial Contracts upon the general account is this ; their Revenue and Expenditure is brought to account in the same way as general Revenue and Expenditure ; but the amount by which their expenditure in any year falls short of their revenue is at once charged off the general revenue account as if it had been spent and remains at their credit for expenditure in a subsequent year.

REVIEW BY PROVINCES.

126. Central Provinces.—(Disposable Revenue, about Rx. 700,000.) The Chief Commissioner will have on March 31st, an ex[illegible] of Revenue of about Rs. 180, 200 to his credit, his fix[illegible]inimum being Rs. 80,000. The scale of expenditure app[illegible] to be within the means of the current Revenue, and th[illegible] Chief Commissioner is proposing to expend a considerable portion of his accumulated balances upon Public Works. As a present excess in this class of expenditure can be discontinued as soon as necessary, the position of Central Provinces finance may be described as safe, but requiring careful management.

127. Burma.—(Disposable Revenue, from Rx. 1,250, 000 to Rs. 1,300,000.) The minimum balance in this province is Rx. 60,000, so that a considerable part of the existing balance (Rx. 116,400 upon March 31st 1888,) may be described as available for expenditure. The Police expenditure is a heavy weight upon Provincial finances. A considerable improvement in Railway receipts has added to the balance at credit during 1887-88, but in the estimates of 1888-89 the increase of Police and other charges absorbs this improvement of Revenue. The balance at credit is meantime maintained, and the position is therefore a safe one.

128. Assam.—(Disposable Revenue, about Rx. 490, 000.) With an economial measure of Public Works expenditure, the Chief Commissioner's means are sufficient for the demands upon him.

129. Bengal.—(Disposable Revenue, about Rx. 4,800,000.) The contract made last year imposed upon the Government of Bengal the necessity of very careful managemen[illegible], if not of positive economies. The Budget estimates for [illegible] 1887-88 not only opened with a balance below the pres[illegible]cribed minimum (Rs. 200,000) but proposed still furthe[illegible] to trench upon it. Careful finance and prosperous reve[illegible]nues have largely restored its position. The revenue [illegible] under Stamps (of which three quarters goes to the Prov[illegible]incial share) continues to show considerable elasticity, [illegible] and Excise has also so greatly improved that the Pro[illegible]vincial Government, on its one-quarter share, has gaine[illegible] an advantage of nearly Rx. 24,000. Bengal Railway[illegible] have, during 1877-88, contributed an unexpectedly la[illegible] revenue.

The result of these improvements, an[illegible] of enforced economies on the expenditure side, is that t[illegible] financial position of Bengal is for the time, completely [illegible] re-established, and it enters upon the year 1888-89 [illegible] with a balance of Rx. 150,000 to the good, in excess o[illegible] the minimum it is obliged to keep in hand. Accord[illegible]g to the Budget estimates for 1888-89 this balance will be reduced, during the year, by grants made to Local Funds in aid of Local Expenditure.

130. North-Western Provinces.—(Disposable Revenue, about Rs. 3,200,000.) The year 1886-87, the last of the old contract, was a very prosperous year for the North-Western Provinces account, and they found their account close with a balance of Rs. 433, 800, while they had estimated for Rs. 296,400 only. The account is at present, and has for two or three years, been seriously affected by a failure of Irrigation Revenue, caused by the breakdown of the Nadrai Aqueduct. The loss due to this cause is partly made

up for by a special temporary grant from Imperial Revenues, but even including this special grant, the revenue received by the Provincial account has been, in 1887-88, about Rx. 35,000 worse than anticipated. On the other hand, there has been a fair improvement under the Principal Revenue heads; though not enough to make up for the loss under Irrigation.

The North-Western Provinces Government has, in 1887 88, spent a part of its excess balances in Railway construction, and in increasing the grants to Local Funds, a kind of expenditure which, within certain limits, can be reduced when necessary. It proposes to continue the same policy in 1888-89; and for that year its estimates are safe. But after 1888-89 its present scale of expenditure is dependent upon its receiving improvements in its revenue. If its Irrigation Revenue is restored within a year or two, it will be in easy circumstances; but apart from this consideration, it is, on its present scale of expenditure, making full use of its assigned revenues.

131. Punjab.—(Disposable Revenue, Rs. 1,580,000.). The account at present shows only a small scale of improvement of Revenue, and the Revenue is only enough to meet the expenditure. There is at present a small excess in the balance, which is Rs. 70,000 in excess of the fixed minimum, and this for the present affords a small margin on which to work. As Land Revenue Settlement is going on actively in the province, and as the Punjab gets 40 per cent. of any increase of Land Revenue, it is not unlikely that it may find, in increases of Land Revenue, a means of more easily meeting the demands for expenditure that are made upon it.

132. Madras.—(Disposable Revenue, Rs. 2,700,000.) The contract with the Government of Madras was based upon a moderate estimate of Land Revenue, as the Land Revenue of that province is much more liable to be affected by vicissitude of seasons than that of any other part of India. The season 1887-88 has been and promises to be favourable, and Madras has secured under this head a considerable advance of Revenue. Stamps and Excise Revenue have also advanced, and under these three heads and Assessed Taxes (which appear to have been estimated too moderately) the Provincial Revenues of Madras have been, in 1887-88, about Rs. 109,000 in excess of the estimate at which they were assigned. But part of this improvement may, as just stated, disappear in a bad season, by short collections of Land Revenue.

The very favourable year 1886-87, combined with economical management of its finances, left Madras with the very high balance of Rs. 433,700 with which to commence the new quinquennial period. It has taken advantage of this high balance to seek a long postponed reform in the reorganization of its Subordinate Revenue Service, which will involve an annual expenditure of Rs. 50,000; but will ultimately, it is not unlikely, result in an improvement of Revenue.

Only a moderate extension of expenditure having been incurred in 1887-88, the year will finish with a balance of about Rs. 58,500 in excess of the amount in hand in the beginning of the year; but as in 1888-89 the Madras Government will have to meet the expenditure upon improved establishments already mentioned, and proposes also to enhance its grants for Public Works and for Irrigation, the balance is estimated to be somewhat reduced by the year's operations. It will still, however, stand at the very high figure of Rs. 455,300 (the minimum being Rs. 200,000) and this margin affords ample security both for continuing the higher scale of expenditure now entered upon, and against the chances of a bad Land Revenue year.

133. Bombay.—(Disposable Revenue, Rs. 2,900,000a.) The contract made with Bombay in 1882 was a very favourable one, and became still more favourable through the large increases of revenue which accrued in that wealthy Presidency. The result was, that, notwithstanding considerable increases of expenditure under Education and other heads, the account of the Provincial Government closed at the end of 1886-87 with the very high balance of Rs. 548,900. This high balance the Government of Bombay are utilizing for Public Works Expenditure, and having, during the two years 1887-88 and 1888-89, increased by Rs. 128,000 and Rs. 145,000, respectively, the rate of expenditure (Rs. 293,000) which was fixed, after the Finance Committee's investigations, as the necessary minimum, they will, it is estimated, reduce the balance, by the end of 1888-89, to Rs. 318,200, still considerably in excess of the fixed minimum of Rs. 200,000.

Apart from the high balance which is thus being disposed of, the Revenues have also considerably increased. Land Revenue steadily advances, Stamps and Excise show considerable increase, and Assessed taxes have also produced a higher income than anticipated. The Revenue Account of the Provincial Government stands, on the whole, at nearly Rs. 80,000 higher than it did a year ago. Part of this improvement in its resources the Provincial Government has assigned for increases in its expenditure, but the financial position is, on the whole, extremely flourishing.

134. There is therefore none of the Provincial Governments which has not revenue enough for its present scale of expenditure or, rather, which has incurred any permanent obligations as to expenditure which are beyond the scale of its revenue. Moreover, all the principal ones have balances which they are seeking the means of profitably expending. Their position is in curious contrast with that of the Imperial Government. But though the Imperial Government may for the time envy the Provincal Governments in their possession of assured revenues and high balances, it should be borne in mind that these ample revenues have been created by the provincial system, and would not have existed but for the assignment to the Provincial Governments of their share in the improvements of them.

SECTION VI.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT.

135. It will be appropriate in this place to give some account of the Capital Expenditure on construction of Railways and Irrigation Works, which in the Statements of expenditure, are shown "under the line," that is, as carried on out of funds supplied by borrowing.

The Budget and Revised Estimates for 1887-88 compare as follows :—

	1887-88.		1888-89.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
STATE RAILWAYS—			
India	2,435,900	2,145,600	2,062,800
England	1,355,000	1,140,000	973,000
Exchange	5 3,300	4,78,800	408,700
IRRIGATION—			
India	700,000	592,900	600,000
England	..	7,000	...
Exchange	..	2,900	...
TOTAL ...	4,994,20	4,367,200	4,044,500
Deduct refund by the Bengal-Nagpur Company	..	1,390,400	..
NET ...	4,994,200	2,976,800	4,044,500

From these figures it will be seen that the programme of expenditure laid down for 1887-88 has been fairly adhered to, though the large refund from the Bengal-Nagpore Company, on their taking over the Nagpore-Chhattisgarh Line, alters largely the total appearing under the head of Capital Outlay.

136. The following are the main items included in the Railway figures :—

RAILWAYS.	Revised Estimate, 1887 88. Rs.	Budget Estimate. 1888 89. Rs.
Open Lines—		
Rajputana-Malwa	170,930	—11,000
Eastern Bengal	243,500	22,300
North-Western	780,500	111,000
Cuddapah-Nellore	85,679	7,700
Lines under Construction—		
Tounghoo-Mandalay	1,053,800	738,200
Assam-Behar	229,750	308,000
Bellary-Kistna	405,000	25,000
Bezvada-Hyderabad Frontier	115,400	52,000
Sind-Pishin	231,050	301,560
Chaman Extension	138,800	536,600
Bolan (High Level line)	194,730	64,500
Frontier Reserve Stores	42,652	—12,400
Chenab Bridge	10,600	181,000
Sind-Sagar (Western Section)	237,050	250,500
Sutlej Bridge	77,170	20,000
Sealkote-Jummoo	...	32,500
Metre gauge, Rolling-Stock, and plant, Permanent way material to be taken over by Government from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, on completion of conversion to standard gauge.	...	200,000

Rajputana-Malwa.—There has been a large accumulation of stores during 1887-88, chiefly of coal and other supplies from England, which will, it is expected, be utilised during 1888-89. The greater portion of the charge to Capital in 1887-88 is due to this cause. The balance of the expenditure was chiefly incurred on land and additional Rolling-Stock found necessary.

Eastern Bengal.—The bulk of the expenditure during 1887-88 has been incurred in providing additional Rolling-Stock and Steamers, which the increasing traffic has rendered necessary, in completing the Kidderpore dock line doubling the Chitpore line, modelling the Chitpore yard and constructing the Chitpore over-bridge, all required for working the growing traffic. In 1888-89 the proposed expenditure is chiefly to provide additional waterway to make the line safe against floods and some additional stock. Additions to workshops and officers are also contemplated.

North-Western.—The expenditure during 1887-88 is chiefly on additional stock for the North-Western system and improving the gradients on the Punjab Northern Section. The estimate also includes the cost of a large quantity of permanent way material for renewals received from England too late in the year to be laid before the 31st March. This material will be issued to Revenue in 1888-89, and the credit has been provided for in the Budget Estimate. The expenditure proposed for 1888-89 is chiefly on the improvement of gradients on the Punjab Northern Section, the Sukkur Bridge, and on additional sidings, crossing stations, and watering arrangements to bring the line up to the standard required to meet the traffic that will pass over this line in the event of military operations beyond the frontier.

Cuddapah-Nellore.—The funds allotted are required to complete the works on this line.

Tounghoo-Mandalay and Assam-Behar.—The funds allotted will practically complete these lines by the close of 1888-89.

Bellary-Kistna.—This line has been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company as from 1st January, 1888. Under the terms of the transfer the State has to bear all expenditure incurred up to the 31st December, 1887, and all liabilities outstanding on that date. Provision has been made accordingly in the estimates.

Bezvada-Hyderabad Frontier.—The funds allotted will complete this line.

Sind-Pishin.—The grants provide for the completion, by the close of 1888-89, of all works now considered necessary.

Chaman Extension.—Provision has been made for this work being vigorously pushed on during 1888-89. The bulk of the expenditure in 1888-89 will be incurred on the tunnel.

Bolan (High Level Line)—Funds have been allotted to admit of the completion, during the coming year, of the section at present sanctioned.

Frontier Reserve Stores.—The estimates provide for the supply and collection of the material which Government has decided to retain as a reserve. The credit in 1888-89 is due to the issue of stores to the Chaman Extension.

Chenab Bridge at Ramawalla.—Only preliminary operations have been carried out during 1887-88, but the Budget of 1888-89 provides for work being vigorously pushed on.

Sind-Sagar (Western Section).—The grants will practically complete this line. The expenditure proposed for 1888-89 is chiefly in equipping the line with Rolling-Stock.

Sutlej Bridge (Ferozepore).—The grants provide for the completion of the Bridge. Some further expenditure on training works may hereafter be found necessary.

Sealkote-Jummoo.—The grant for 1888-89 provides for the completion of the section of this line which lies in British territory. That within Jummoo territory will be constructed, at the same time, by the Durbar.

Bengal-Nagpore.—Under the terms of the contract with the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company, the State is bound to take over from the company, the metre guage stock, plant, and materials of the Nagpore-Raj Nandgaon section (formerly known as the Nagpore-Chhattisgarh State Railway) on the completion of the conversion of that section from metre to broad gauge. The value of the material is estimated at Rx. 200,000. This material will be utilized or disposed of hereafter as opportunity offers.

137. Among the Irrigation grants, the only large works are the Nadrai Aqueduct upon the Lower Ganges Canal (see paragraph 105), which, it is hoped to complete by October, 1889, the completion of the Orissa Canals, and of the Kistna Delta System, and the Periar Project in Madras. This last is a project for conveying eastward, into the Madura District, a stream which at present flows westward, and it includes a tunnel through the hills which at present form the watershed. The remaining works are mostly developments of existing irrigation systems.

(To be continued.)

(a) The adjustment of alienated Land Revenue being omitted from both sides.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.

Whitla, Colonel, Bengal, late of Lincoln Regt., on *route*, to England, from Meerut.

MARCH 26.

Center, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, Med. Dept., on leave, from England.

MARCH 27.

Cockerill, Lt., 27th Madras Infantry, on sick leave from Burma.
Kirby, Major, Burma, Cheshire Regt., on retirement, from Umballa.
Kelly, Lieut., Bengal, R. E., on leave, from R. Pindi.
Haynes, Captain, Panjab, A.P.D., on sick leave, from R. Pindi.

MARCH 28.

Macleod, Surgeon, Bengal, I.M.S., on sick leave from Calcutta.
Campbell, Lieut., Madras, Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Wellington.
O'Donel, Surgeon, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, from R. Pindi.
Hicks, Lt., Bombay, 2nd Lanc Fus., on leave, from Ahmednagur.
Nesbitt, Major, Bengal, W. Riding Regt., on duty, from Mian Meer.
Hodson, Lt., Bengal, Q. O. Corps of Guides, on leave, from Mardan.
Garnett Batfield, Captain, Bengal, R. A., on duty from R. Pindi.
Watkis, Lieut., 31st Panjab Infantry, on leave, from Delhi.
Butler, Captain, 17th Bengal Lancers, on sick leave, from Lucknow.
Sandwith, Captain, 8th Bombay Infy, on leave, from Rajkote.
Cowan, Major, Panjab R. H. A., on leave, from Umballa.
Wilberforce, Lt., Panjab 23rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Sialkote.
Welstead, Lt., Bengal, Leicester Regt., on leave, from Lucknow.
Wheeler, Captain, Bengal Leicester Regt., on promotion, from Lucknow.
Vallentin, Lieut, Madras Somerset L I, on leave, from Belgaum.
Temple, Colonel, Bengal, Meywar Bheel Corps, proceeding on furlough, from Kherwara.
Leishman, Lieut, Bengal, Border Regt, on sick leave, from Sealkote.
Trench, Captain, Punjab, 5th Goorkhas, on leave, from Gorakpur.
Barton, Captain, Punjab, 88th Regt, on leave, from Jullander.
Edwards, Lieut, 18th Bengal Infantry on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Edwards, Lieut, Bengal, C I Horse, on leave, from Poona.
Stuart, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Meerut.
Henshaw, Lieut, Bengal, R H A, on leave, from Meerut.
Johnstone, Captain, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Sealkote.
Frith, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Nowgong.
Brown, Colonel, N-W P, P W D, on furlough, from Lucknow.
Wilken, Rg Master, Madras, RHA, proceeding to England, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 28.

Odell, Captain, Madras, Oxford LI, on leave, to England.
MacAndrew, Lt, 38th Bengal Infantry, to join, to Alipore.
Trydell. Lt, Madras, W I Regt, to join 10th M N I, to Salim.
Head, 2nd.Lieut, Bengal, E Lanc Regt, to join, to Ferozpore.
Bell, Smyth, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, 1st Dragoon Guards, to join, to Rawal Pindi.
Hennessy, Colonel, Bengal, 15th Sikhs, from furlough, to Nowshira.
Center, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, Medical Sevice, from furlough, to Lahore.
Trench, Captain, Panjab, 5th Goorkas, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C,

Bombay, 29th March, 1888.

1. The Colaba range will be available for Class-firing every afternoon until the end of the month.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. S. HODGKINSON, Capt, & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

The report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting is on the whole a satisfactory one, as regards 1887. The number of men joining the colours was less by 8,184 than that in 1886, yet it proved amply sufficient. It is of interest to note that while 29,682 men enlisted for short service, only 1,543 joined for long service. The waste of the army for 1887—that is, through losses arising from death, discharge, and desertion—was very much less than usual. It would be pleasanter to see a larger reduction of desertions, yet there is some. The army reserve has now reached 50,950 men; but the militia has been very unsuccessful in its recruiting. Speaking of recruiting generally, Sir R. Biddulph points out that it is pursued in England in a manner very different from the Continental system. Abroad the inspecting officer is chiefly anxious that recruits shall not be too easily rejected; here our inspectors endeavour to discover faults.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino steamer Bormida, Captain G. Dagnino, will sail to-day for China and Singapore, laden with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Nevasa, 1,931 tons, Captain W. Parsonage, arrived in port yesterday, laden with a general cargo and seventeen deck passengers from Calcutta.

The s.s. Inchulwa, 1,453 tons, Captain G. Hough, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Cardiff, laden with a cargo of 2,963 tons of coals for the G. I. P. R. Company. She is consigned to Messrs. J. Mackintosh and Co.

The Hall line steamer Merton Hall, 2,646 tons, Captain J. Hughes, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and three children, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gowan, and two children Mrs. Greenway and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Glendinning and two children, Captain Wallington, Mrs. Webster and child, Mr. Barry. Mr. J. F. Bevan, Captain Odell, Mrs. Minchin, Lieut J. B. Edwards, Captains C. C. Chinevix and Trench, Surgeon McLeod, and a gentleman.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Massilia	2758	S. D. Shellard	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Asia	3322	J. Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Hajeen	1842	Newey	C	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Merton Hall	2644	J. Hughes	D	E. Bates & Co.
,, Manitoba	1386	R. G. Warrick	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1717	W. J. Rule	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Cairo	1112	E. Elliott	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Haverton	1643	J. Peters	H	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	K	M. Mackenzie.
,, City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	L	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
,, Bormida	1499	G. D. Dagnino	M	F. Bozzoni.
,, Arara	2666	Mackinlay	N	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Brocadaile	1416	J. Notman	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, China	1394	B. Fletcher	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Friary	1505	T. R. Evan	P	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	Q	F. Bozzoni.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
,, Glenmavis	1826	J. G. Wright	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid	..	K. Nixon & Co.
,, P. Hendrik	2041	Collin		Visram Ebram.
,, Cheniston	1303	W. J. Sheldrake	...	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Hampstead	1448	Jones	..	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
28	Nevasa (s)	Parsonage	Calcutta, March 12.
	Inchulva (s)	Hough	Cardiff, Feb. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
28	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Cutch Mandvie.
	Gem (s)	Nichol	Havre.
	Merton (s)	Hughes	Marseilles and Liverpool.

The following vessels will sail to-day :—
Steamer Bormida, Deagnino, for China.
,, Bhownagar, Nacoda, for Bhownagar.

The steamer Hajeen commenced to load yesterday for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
23	Clan Grant s	Derby	Glasgow, Feb. 12.
	Goorkha s	Henderson	London, Feb. 16.
24	Putiala s	Smith	Bombay, Mar. 15.
	Karamania s	Young	Liverpool, Feb. 10.
	Oenone	Smith	Bombay, March 15.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 23.—Steamers Kapurthala and Wing Sang.
Mar. 24.—Steamer Wardha.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—218 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 400 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 216 bales cotton and 2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli, Bros; 200 bales wool, N Khatao; 750 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 200 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 1,400 cwts bone meal, F M Rahimbhai; 55 bales wool, N Thakardass; 200 bales wool, G Foolsidass; 360 bales wool, Killick Nixon and Co; 400 bales wool, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Hampstead—s 43 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 22 bales wool, V Jewraj; 50 cwts coir yarn, G Motee; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, The Bo Co Ld.

Merton Hall s—6 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Asias s—1 bundle woolen carpets, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—890 cwts myrabollams, J Veeram; 900 cwts myrabollams, A Wellji; 20 bales goat skins, A Salmon and Co.

Cheniston s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

City of Canterbury s—12 bales hides and skins, M Shapurji; 4 bales skins, Lang, Moir and Co; 13 bales skins and hides, H H Sidik; 14 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 64 bales hides, O H Hassam; 14 bales skins, E Gangji and Co; 8 bales skins, S G Shirazee; 12 bales skins, P Damji; 183 cwts ginger, A M Takikhan; 24 cwts gumarabic, G Sajpal; 2 bales hemp, K Lukmichand and Co; 48 bales hemp, Morarji Dayal; 11 0 cwts ginger. M Dayal.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Glenmavis s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,999 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Haverton s—3 bales cotton, E Bates and Co; 200 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

Brocadaile s—4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, R Caderbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Friary s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts mustard seed, J Fachiri; 60 cwts gum, F Hurst; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nedged (s) 750 cwts mustard seed, F Masotti and Co., 100 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 75 cwts groundnuts, G Motee.

Pekin (s) 750 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co.

Merton Hall (s) 1,000 cwts groundnuts, and 2,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brds.

FOR GENOA.

Arara (s) 402 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Rubattino (s) 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, R Caderbhai; 100 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 475 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 999 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR PALERMO.

Arara (s) 20,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TORREDEL ANUNZIATA.

Twickenham (s) 10,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa (s) 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 229 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,410 cwts myroballams A Schweiger

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Asia (s) 2,986 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida (s)—120 cwts wheat and 50 cwts shrimps, E J Mamed 25 bales twist, H P Jootha; 21 bales twist; and 17 chests opium; B. Joovarmall; 25 bales twist, M. Harichand; 4 chests opium, D Foolchand; 20 chests opium, H. Mooltanchand; 24 chests opium, L. Brijmoven; 31 chests opium, D. Goolraj; 13 chest opium, S. Bejnath; 4 chests opium, B. Harriram; 6 chests opium, B. Buldeodas; 12 chests opium, R. Jagganath; 16 chests opium, S Dhanumull; 11 chests opium, Ramjee Canji; 3 chests opium, T. Sitaram; 8 chests opium, B Jenarayan; 9 chests opium Goolraj.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida (s) 13 chests opium, B. Buldeodass; 5 chests opium, G. Sohagmull; 3 chests opium, T. Gansimdas; 9 chests opium, B. Ramrattan; 228 chests opium, D. Fulchand; 16 chests opium, S. Sethia; 5 chests opium, H. Mooltanchand; 4 chests opium, S. Khetsidass; 11 chests opium, H. Hurdeodass; 1 chest opium, H. Ramgopal; 17 chests opium, G. Harmanbux; 5 chests opium, R. Harbillas.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa (s) 5 bales cotton, R. Luckmandas.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	820
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	865xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,800	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	849
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	125

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1015
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£161½

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	905
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	162½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	625
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	95
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	275
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1100
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	195
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	405
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	495
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 10	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	F	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	1 0
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	335
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	570xd
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	350
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	865xd
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	990
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 52	915
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	760xd
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	50	500	Rs. 25	630
Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	570xd
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	350	Rs. 500	500
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	730
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	612½
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	170
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	--	790
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	655
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	805
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1300
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	550
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	250	Rs. 15	200
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	640
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		420
Increased	1,483	250	250	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	200	–	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,125
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	695
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	880
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	143
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 12	2,150
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	162½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,510
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,265
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	10	100		10
Nawab of Balla S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	725
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	420
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	530
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	110
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,000	1,000	...	990
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 82	955
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	955
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	300
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		1000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,180xd
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 30	550xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	255xd
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	4,000	500	500	..	455
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	395
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	–	690

MISCELLANEOUS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Rs. 14	50
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	0
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	95
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,000
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	750
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	104½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	–	520
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	68
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	9½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	361
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104½xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	40
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	R 19	335
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	115
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,280
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	197
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	100

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-6
Carolas	„ 240
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 280
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 106-7
Gold Leaf	„ 21-14
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-1
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-4
Pekin	„ 23-7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99
Four-and-a-half per cent	105½
Six per cent. Municipal Loans	101
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1881 (fully paid up)	100
Paris Municipal Loan	203
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	93 to 93½
Four-and-a-half per cent. Port Trust Bond	100
Five per cent. Municipal Loan	103½ to 104

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	6	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	3	6
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Sweet bread per each	0	4	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
per Sirloin lb	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.			2ND SORT		
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	2	6	0	2	6
Do. small	0	2	3	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0		...	
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	8	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	10	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	9
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6
FRUITS—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	3	0
Do. Small per each	0	2	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	8	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	0	14	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	6	0
Grapes, white per seer	0	5	0
Melons, water, large, each	0	6	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	6
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0
Pomegranate, Muscat, per doz.	4	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	1	8	0
Mangoes, common per doz	4	0	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Chekoos per dozen	1	0	0
Moosoombees Poona, per doz.	1	0	0
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	2	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	4	0
Gram, Jamboosar, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	2	6	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	8	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	10	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	7	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	6	0	0
Do. Common, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	0	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurr	1	0	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	10	0
Do. (old) do.	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	5	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloe, per			
PICKLES, COUNTRY.			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	0	9
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	0	10
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	10	0
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
DRY FISH—			
Pompret, white, large, per each	0	1	3
Do. small do.	0	1	0
Surmaye, large, per each	0	14	0
Do. small, per each	0	3	0
Palah, large	0	1	3
Do. small	0	0	9
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	1	0
Do. small per dozen	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	4
Donugry fish, each	0	1	6

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HOP very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the BITTERS.
HOP kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse in- BITTERS.
HOP stead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only BITTERS.
HOP last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, BITTERS
HOP and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of BITTERS.
HOP Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now BITTERS.
HOP two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she BITTERS.
HOP has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she BITTERS.
HOP did before she was taken ill. "You can make what use you BITTERS.
HOP like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, BITTERS.
HOP I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully, BITTERS.
HOP (Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, BITTERS.
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HOP in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, BITTERS.
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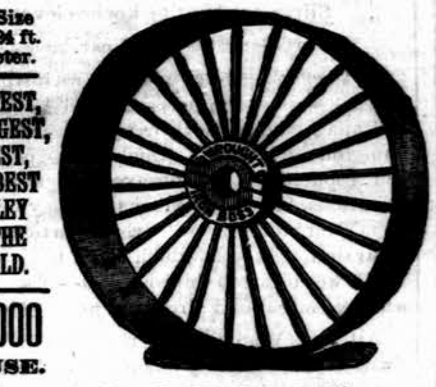

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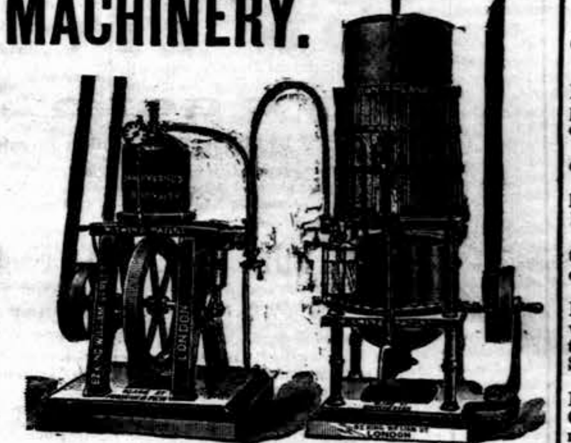

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Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

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Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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THIS SPLENDID TONIC
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INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.
Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

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Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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Bombay, B. Bunder,
Musjid "
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah[a]
Deewa
Callian Junction[a b]
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah[a]
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Ballgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd[a]
Khairwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum[a]
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda isowlee
Bulgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction[a c]
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chanenee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa[a b]
Jawar
Beech
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda[a]
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Ktarsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore[a d]
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Nerel
Chinchowli
Kurjut[a b]
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee[a]
Karli
Ku kulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona[b d d]
Loonee
Coorolee
Yegat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond[b]
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Julumb
Sheagaum[a]

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurda[b b]
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Parsee Ra
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur[a c]
Hoodgee
Kurubsam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad[a b c]
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedasherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangauml
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Doongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat[d]
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach[a]
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda[a]
Bajwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmooda
Barairee
Ahmedabad[b]
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Loctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc[a]
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandur[a]
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad-Secunder abad

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

W a d w a n Junc. do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Luuidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanashr
Songad
Silhore
Vartej
Ghadec
Bhavn agar

[a] Refreshment Rooms.

[c] From Sto ... [e] Junc tion or 30 minutes for ... minutes for Refreshment ... 30 minu es, for Dinner

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NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS

PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

CONSTIPATION!

HEADACHE!

CONGESTION!

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.,

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WHOLESALE; PARIS, **J. ESPIC** 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

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ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE
For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

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Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

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Guarantee One Year.

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I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever	20
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Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches,** and the unparallelled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

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ESTABLISHED 1866.

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COD LIVER OIL

(A1 BRAND)

FIVE GOLD MEDALS.

Recommended by the leading London Physicians for its absolute purity

SOUTHALL'S Cod Liver Oil Fisheries at Balstad, Norway, are amongst the most important in the world. Some 350 boats and 1,200 men being employed in this industry.

ASK FOR SOUTHALL'S COD LIVER OIL

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The SWEETEST, WHITEST, and most DIGESTIBLE.

The *Lancet* says "This Oil appears to us as good as possible, it is wonderful how little taste it possesses." *A Pamphlet of Testimonials from eminent medical men may be obtained through Agents.*

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FRESH ENGLISH GOODS

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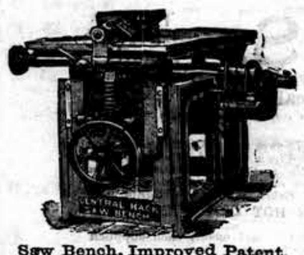

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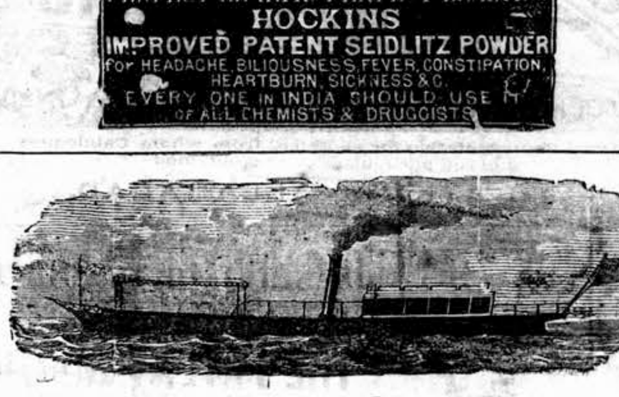
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS



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Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished, Rs. 9-8 per pair.

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LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

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FILTER MAWSON & SWAN NEWCASTLE ON TYNE PATENT

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S New PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

FARINACEOUS FOOD

GROWING CHILDREN

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825

INVALIDS & THE AGED

HEALTHY CHILDHOOD PROMOTES ROBUST MANHOOD.

NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD INFANTS INVALIDS

TRADE MARK.

LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS,

ONE SHILLING EACH.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.

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206, Gt PORTLAND St LONDON

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MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND

TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT

INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.

FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL **GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS** IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE **HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.**

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."

PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

THE ARAB HORSE EMPORIUM.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of the Best Batches of Arab and Persian Horses per s.s. "King Arthur" and s.s. "Arabia" from Bussorah and Bushire.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several Fresh Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c.; also a large number of Big Persian Horses. No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 29th December, 1887.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

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